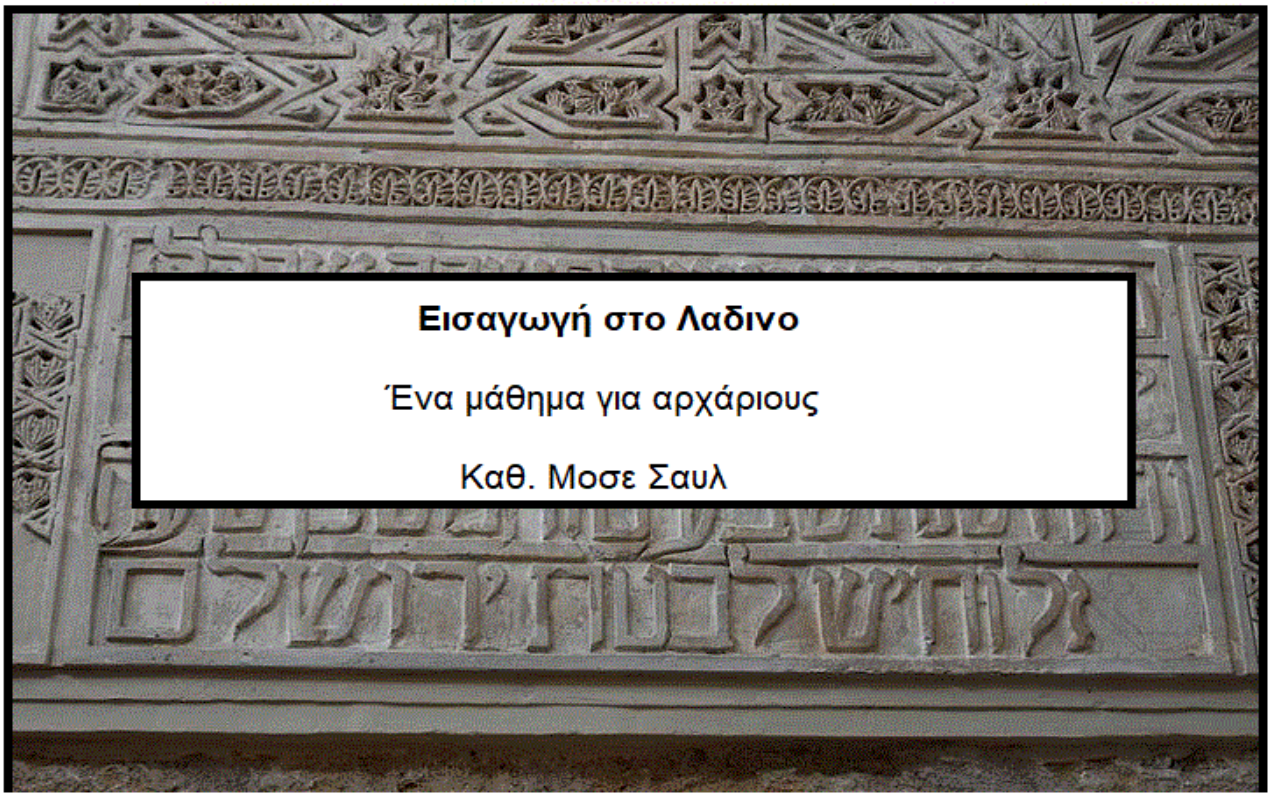
משה שאול

לאדינו

(ספניולית)



ספר לימוד למתחילים

הקניית יסודות השפה, דקדוק ואוצר מלים

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Ladino for Beginners

a language course

by

Dr. Moshe Shaul

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LISION 1 – ORTOGRAFIA I PRONUNSIASION

שעור 1 – כתיב והיגוי

Lesson 1 – Spelling and Pronounciation

עד לפני כ-60 שנה נכתבה הלאדינו באותיות עבריות – בדרך כלל בכתב רש"י, לעתים באותיות מרובעות מנוקדות. בעקבות הרפורמות של אטתורק בתורכיה, החלו להשתמש, בכתיב לאטיני לכתיבת הלאדינו. אולם בהעדר אקדמיה או מוקד סמכותי אחר, לא נעשה המעבר לכתיב הזה בצורה שטתית ובכפיפות לכללי תעתיק סדורים ומחייבים. התוצאה היתה אנדרלמוסיה מוחלטת שבה נוקט כל אחד לפי ראות עיניו. מושג מה על חוסר האחידות בכתיבת הלאדינו בכתיב לאטיני נוכל לקבל אם נשווה דוגמאות אחדות של כתיבת אותן מילים בשיטות שונות:

Until 60 years ago, Ladino used to be written with the Hebrew alphabet, usually in Rashi script, but sometimes also in normal Hebrew letters. Following the Atatürk revolution in Turkey, however, both scripts were replaced by the Latin alphabet. In the lack of a centralized authority this transition war rather arbitrary, resulting in an absolute havoc. The following samples may help you realize the extent to which Ladino writing varied in different communities:

לפי הכתיב שלנו	לפי הכתיב במילון נחמה	לפי הכתיב הצרפתי	לפי הכתיב התורכי	
chiko	c̄iko	tchiko	çiko	(קטן)
shavon	s̄avon	chavon	şavon	(סבון)
djente	gente	djente	cente	(אנשים)

Turkey France In the Nechama Dictionary In this book

(small) çiko tchiko ciko chiko

(soap) savon chavon savon shavon

(people) cente djente gente djente

המבוכה היתה כה רבה עד כי בשנים האחרונות נמצאו כאלה שנהגו לכתוב מילים אחדות לפי הכתיב הצרפתי ואחרות לפי הכתיב התורכי, באופן שאי אפשר לקבוע על פי הכתיב מהי ההגייה הנכונה של המילים.

The confusion became even worse when Ladino texts were written in a combination of such varieties, where some words were written according to the Turkish spelling whereas others according to the French etc. This made it impossible to figure the proper articulation of a word according to its spelling while reading a Ladino text.

בספר הזה נשתמש בכתיב שהתגבש בשנים האחרונות במדור לשידורי לאדינו של קול ישראל וברבעון "אקי ירושלים", מתוך רצון להגיע לכתיב עקבי המשקף נכונה ובפשטות את הערכים הפונטיים של הלאדינו ועם זאת גם נוח ללימוד וסיגול על ידי דוברי הלאדינו של היום.
שיטת הכתיב הזו מבוססת על שני כללים:

The orthography which we have chosen for this book was introduced during the previous years by the Ladino broadcasts of the Voice of Israel and which also was used by the quarterly "Aki Yerushalayim". This was done in order to provide the learner with a systematic way of spelling which adequately and simply represents Ladino phonetics, and which easily may be acquired by the contemporary Ladino speaking community.

Our orthography folows two basic guidelines:

1. כל צליל יסומן ע"י אות אחת קבועה (או צרוף קבוע של שתי אותיות). לדוגמא, הצליל "ק" יבוטא על ידי האות k בלבד (ולא על ידי k,c,q כנהוג בצרפתית או בספרדית).

Each phonem will be assigned a specific letter or a combination of two letters. For example, the phonem "k" will exclusively be assigned the letter "k" (and not k, c, or q like in French or Spanish).

2. לכל אות יש ערך פונטי אחד בלבד. לדוגמא, לאות s ניתן הערך הפונטי "ס" בלבד (ולא "ס" ו-"ז" כנהוג בשפות אחרות).

Each letter will exclusively be assigned to one single phonem. For example, the letter "s" will be assigned to the phonem "s" alone (and not to z as well, as in other languages).

להלן טבלה המציגה את האותיות וצרופי האותיות וערכיהן הפונטיים בהדגמה באמצעות שמות פרטיים:

In the following table the letters, or their combination and their corresponding phonems will be displayed in the following surnames:

A	a	Avraam	אברהם	M	em	Moshe	משה
B	be	Baruh	ברוך	N	en	Nisim	ניסים
Ch	che	Charlie	צ'רלי	O	o	Ovadia	עובדיה
D	de	David	דויד	P	pe	Perets	פרץ
Dj	dje	John	ג'ון	R	er	Rahel	רחל
E	e	Eliau	אליהו	S	es	Sara	שרה
F	ef	Franko	פרנקו	Sh	she	Shaul	שאול
G	ge	Gabriel	גבריאל	T	te	Tamar	תמר
H	he	Haim	חיים	U	u	Uri	אורי
I	i	Iris	איריס	V	ve	Viktor	ויקטור
J	je	Jak	ג'ק	X	iks	Exodos	אגזודוס
K	ka	Kadosh	קדוש	Y	ye	Yaakov	יעקב
L	el	Levana	לבנה	Z	zed	Zerubavel	זרובבל

Comments:

א. שמות אנשים, ערים ומדינות נכתבים בכתיב הנהוג בשפה המקורית (כאשר זוהי שפה הנכתבת באותיות לאטיניות). לצורך זה מתוספות לאלף בית שלנו האותיות c,q,w, שאינן משמשות בלאדינו. ערכן הפונטי יהיה כנהוג בשפות המקור.

A. Surnames, the names of towns and countries are written as in their original language, when this language uses the Latin alphabet. To this end the letters c, q and w additionally will be used. this, despite of the fact we will not find this letters in the Ladino alphabet. correspondingly, they will be pronoinced as in their language of origin.

דוגמאות: De Gaule, Carter, New York, Canada

Examples: De Gaule, Carter, New York, Canada.

יוצאים מן הכלל הם המקרים שבהם השתרש בלאדינו כתיב אחר.

Exceptionally, in cases where a different Ladino spelling is traditionally used, the Ladino spelling will be used.

דוגמאות: London, Istambul **ולא** Londra, Estambol

Examples: Londra and Estambol instead of London and Istambul.

ב. היהודים הספרדים נהגו לבטא את האות "צ" במילים העבריות שחדרו ללאדינו כאילו היתה "ס".

דוגמאות: המילים "ציון", "צדקה", "מצוה" יכתבו בתעתיק לאותיות לאטיניות בכתיב שלנו כך:

.Sion, sedaka, misva

B. The Spanish Jews used to pronounce the Hebrew letter "צ" in Hebrew words which were adopted by Ladino as "s".

דוגמאות: המילים "ציון", "צדקה", "מצוה" יכתבו בתעתיק לאותיות לאטיניות בכתיב שלנו כך:

.Sion, sedaka, misva

examples: the words " מצוה" ,"צדקה" ,"ציון", will be written in our orthography as : Sion, sedaka, misva.

הצליל "צ" ישמר רק במילים שחדרו ללאדינו מן העברית המודרנית ומשפות אחרות.

the phonem "" will be retain only in words which were adopted from Modern Hebrew and other languages.

דוגמאות: "קבוץ", "צה"ל", "צאר" יכתבו כך: .kibuts, Tsahal, tsar

Exampls: "צאר" ,"צה"ל" ,"קיבוץ", will be spelled as Kibuts, Tsahal, Tsar.

ההטעמה

א. במלים המסתיימות בתנועה יבוא הטעם בהברה שלפני האחרונה (הטעמת מלעיל): kaza, bueno

ב. במילים המסתיימות בעיצור יבוא הטעם בהברה האחרונה (הטעמת מלרע): mujer, papel

ג. בפעלים יקבע מקום הטעם לפי הזמן הדקדוקי: yo paso, el paso

ד. יוצאות מן הכלל הן בד"כ מילים הבאות משפות אחרות: kanape, sinema

ה. מקום ההטעמה אינו משתנה כאשר משתנה הסיומת בריבוי: kaza-kazas, bueno-buenos

Stress

A. In words ending with a vowel the syllable prior to the last one is stressed: kAza, bUEno

B. In words ending with a consonant the last syllable is stressed:

MuJEr, paPEL

C. In verbs, the stress will be determined by their conjugation:

Yo pAso, el pasO

D. Exceptions are words originating in other languages:

KanapE, sinemA

E. The stress in plural form or nouns remains the same as in their singular form: kAza-kAzas, bUEno -

bUEnos

הדיפטונג (דו-תנועה)

כאשר אחת התנועות החזקות (a,e,o) מתחברת לאחת התנועות החלשות (i,u) נוצרת דו-תנועה – צרוף של שתי תנועות הנהגות כאחת.

Diphtongs

Diphtongs are created when one of the strong vowels (a,e,o) joins a weak vowel (i,u). In this case a double vowel is created, which is the combination of the two.

דוגמאות: a͡ire, gras͡ia, b͡ien, r͡eina, med͡io, k͡uatro, f͡uego

לא תווצר דו-תנועה כאשר בצירוף זה מוטעמת רק התנועה החלשה.

A diphtong will not be created when in such a combination of vowels, only the weaker vowel is stressed.

דוגמאות: t_io, a_inda, marav_ia

Examples: t_io, a_inda, marav_ia

Kaza	בַּיִת	Grasia	חֵן
Bueno	טוֹב	Aire	אַוִיר
Mujer	אִשָּׁה	Papel	נְיָר
Reina	מַלְכָּה	Yo paso	אֲנִי עוֹבֵר
Medio	חֲצִי	El paso	הוּא עָבַר
Kuatro	אַרְבַּע	Kanape	סַפָּה
Fuego	אֵשׁ	Sinema	קוֹלְנוֹעַ

תרגילים

* חזור/חזרי ובטא/י כל מילה לפי סימוני ההטעמה והדו-תנועה:

Exercises:

Please pronounce each word according to the marked stress and diphtongs:

1. chapeo / China / chiko
   djente / djoven / djudio͡
   Ha͡ifa / haver / haminado
   mujer / ijo / jurnal
   Shabat / Shimon / shavon

2. grasia͡ / kerensia͡
   baile / aire
   sien / bien
   reina / peine
   medio͡ / savio͡
   kua͡lo / kua͡ndo

3. La grasia͡ de la mujer
   La kerensia͡ del ijo
   El aire de Yerushalayim
   Muy bien
   El peine de la reina
   Medio kilo de halva
   Kua͡lo keres?

Please mark the stress in the following words:

Chapeo	כוֹבַע	Kerensia	חֲבָה
Chiko	קָטָן	Baile	רְקוּד
Djente	אֲנָשִׁים	Aire	אֲוִיר
Djoven	צָעִיר	Sien	מֵאָה
Djudio	יְהוּדִי	Bien	טוֹב
Haver	שְׁתָף	Reina	מַלְכָּה
Haminado	מְבֻשָּׁל כְּחָמִין	Peine	מַסְרֵק
Mujer	אִשָּׁה	Medio	חֲצִי
Ijo	בֵּן	Savio	חָכָם
Jurnal	עִתּוֹן	Kualo	מָה
Shavon	סַבּוֹן	Kuando	מָתַי
Grasia	חֵן	Keres(v. kerer)	אַתָּה רוֹצֶה

LISION 2 – AZEMOS KONOSENSIA

שעור 2 – אנו עושים הכרות

Lesson 2

Introducing oneself

- Buenos dias.
- Salu i vida.
- Este es el kurso de djudeo-espanyol?
- Si. Ken sos tu?
- Yo se un elevo. Mi nombre es David i este es Yaakov.
- Mi nombre es Sara. De onde sosh?
- Mozotros semos de Tel Aviv. Eyos son de Bat Yam.

- שלום (ימים טובים).
- שלום (בריאות וחיים).
- זה הקורס לספניולית?
- כן. מי אתה?
- אני תלמיד. שמי דויד וזה יעקב.
- שמי שרה. מהיכן אתם?
- אנחנו מתל אביב. הם מבת-ים.

Dialogue:

Hello (literally: "Good days")

Hello (literally: "Health and life!")

Is this the Ladino course?

Yes. Who are you?

I'm a student. My name is David and this is Jacob.

My name is Sarah. Where are you from?

We are from Tel Aviv. They are from Bat-Yam.

Audio

Vocabulary:

Azemos (V. Azer) = we do

Bueno = good

Dia = day

Salu, salud = health

I = and...

Vida = life

Este = this

El = the

Kurso = course

Si = yes

Konosensia = acquaintance

Ken = who?

Un = one

Elevo =student

Mi = my

Nombre = name

De = from

Onde = where

Djudeo-espanyol = Ladino

De = of, from

ה ת ש ו ב ה	ה ב ר כ ה
Salu i vida שלום (בריאות וחיים)	*Buenos dias* שלום (יום טובים)
Salu i vida	*Buenas tadres* ערב טוב
Salu i vida	*Buenas noches* לילה טוב

Introducing oneself

The greeting: Buenos dias (Literally "Good days")

The answer: Salu i vida! (Literally "Health and life!")

The greeting: Buenos tardes (Good evening!)

The answer: Salu i vida!

The greeting: Buenas noches (Good evening)

The answer: Salu i vida

הפועל *SER*

הפועל SER בא לבטא תכונה יציבה, שאינה חולפת תוך פרק זמן קצר:

Yo se elevo, mediko, profesor

אני (הנני) תלמיד, רופא, מורה

וכן את מקורו או מקום מוצאו של מישהו או משהו:

Yo se de Haifa. אני מחיפה

Este oto es de Fransia. אוטו זה מצרפת

The verb "SER"

The verb SER expresses a durable state or quality which wouldn't change in a short time:

Yo se elevo, mediko, profesor

(I am a student, a physician, a teacher)

SER also indicates the origin of somebody or something:

Este oto es de Fransia. (This car is from France)

Yo se de Haifa. (I am from Haifa)

הטית הפועל SER (להיות)

	Prezente	הווה
אני	Yo	se
אתה, את	Tu	sos
הוא, היא	El, eya	es
אנו	Mozotros/as	semos
אתם, אתן	Vozotros/as	sosh
הם, הן	Eyos, eyas	son

משתמשים ב-Tu רק כאשר האיש שפונים אליו הינו חבר, מכר, או אדם שאיתו יש יחסי קרבה.
כאשר פונים אל זר, או אל אדם מכובד, או מבוגר יותר. משתמשים ב-El, Eya.

The conjugation of the verb SER (to be)

Perzente (present tense)

Yo se = I am

Tu sos = You are

El, eya es = He, she is

Mozotros/as somos = we are

Vozotros/as sosh = You are

Eyos, eyas son = They are

The personal pronoun "Tu" is used only under friends, acquaintances or other individuals we feel close to. While addressing a stranger, a respectable member of society or older persons, "El" or "Eya" are used.

Yo se de Tel Aviv.
Tu sos de Ramat Gan.
El es de Yerushalayim.
Eya es de Holon.
Mozotros semos de Haifa.
Mozotras semos de Beer Sheva.
Vozotros sosh de Eilat.
Vozotras sosh de Natania.
Eyos son de Bat Yam.

Eyas son de Ashdod.

Excercises

Go through the dialogue at the beginning of this unit

Read aloud the following sentences:

Yo se de Tel Aviv.
Tu sos de Ramat Gan.
El es de Yerushalayim.
Eya es de Holon.
Mozotros semos de Haifa.
Mozotras semos de Beer Sheva.
Vozotros sosh de Eilat.
Vozotras sosh de Natania.
Eyos son de Bat Yam.
Eyas son de Ashdod.

Complete the following sentences:

Yo . . . un elevo.
Mozotros . . . elevos.
El . . . un elevo.
Sara . . . de Bat Yam.
Vozotros . . . buenos.
De onde . . . Dani?
De onde . . . tu?
De onde . . . eyos?
De onde . . . mozotras?
Vozotros . . . de Bat Yam.

Vozotros . . . elevos.
Eyas . . . elevas.
Tu . . . de Tel Aviv.
Mozotras . . . elevas.
Eyos . . . de Holon.
Rivka . . . de Tel Aviv.
Yo . . . de Bat Yam.
Eyas . . .de Yerushalayim.
Vozotras . . . de Holon.
Mozotras . . . de Haifa .

Answer the following questions:

De onde sos tu?	. . . . .	de Tel Aviv.
De onde es el?	. . . . .	de Tel Aviv.
De onde semos mozotros?	. . . . .	de Haifa.
De onde es eya?	. . . . .	de Haifa.
De onde sosh vozotros?	. . . . .	de Holon.
De onde sosh vozotras?	. . . . .	de Holon.
De onde son eyos?	. . . . .	de Bat Yam.
De onde semos mozotras?	. . . . .	de Bat Yam.
De onde se yo?	. . . . .	de Eilat.
De onde son eyos?	. . . . .	de Eilat.

Complete the following sentences, leaning on the dialogue at the beginning of this unit:

Este. . . el kurso?
Mi . . . . . es Sara
Ken . . . tu?
Yo se un . . . . . .
Mozotros semos . . . Tel Aviv.

BACK

LISION 3 – DAVID I SARA VAN AL KURSO

Lesson 3

David and Sarah visit our course

- Buenos dias, Sara. Komo estas?
- Grasias, David. Esto muy bien.
- Todos los elevos ya estan en la klasa?
- Si, todos los elevos ya estan aki.
- Onde esta el profesor?
- El profesor no esta aki.

- שלום שרה, איך את (מה שלומך)?
- תודה, דוד. (אני) טוב מאד.
- כל התלמידים כבר בכתה ?
- כן, כל התלמידים כבר פה.
- איפה המורה?
- המורה איננו כאן.

Dialogue:

Hello Sarah, how are you?

Thank you, David, I'm very well.

All students already are here?

Yes. All students are here.

Where is the teacher?

The teacher isn't here.

Audio File

Vocabulary:

Kurso = course

Komo = how

Estas (V. Estar) = you are

Grasias = thanks

Muy = very

Bien = good

Todos = all (m. plural)

Los = all

Van (V. Ir) = they go

Ya = already

Estan (V. Estar)

En = in

La = the (f. Singular)

Klasa = class

Aki = here

Profesor = teacher

Maskulino/Feminino

זכר/נקבה

זכר: כל מילה המסתיימת ב-**o** או ב-**or**

Elevo **Profesor**

נקבה: כל מילה המסתיימת ב-**a**

Eleva

מילים המסתיימות באותיות אחרות עשויות להיות זכר או נקבה:

Mujer (נ׳) אִשָּׁה

Papel (ז׳) נְיָר

כדי להפוך מילה ממין זכר לנקבה מחליפים את הסיומת **a** ב-**o**.

כאשר המילה מסתיימת בעיצור מוסיפים לה **a**:

Elevo > Eleva Profesor > Profesora

Masculine / Feminine

Masculine: all words ending with "o" or "or"

Examples: Elevo, Profesor

Feminine: all words ending with "a"

Example: Eleva

Words ending with other letters may be either masculine or feminine:

Mujer (f.) = woman

Papel (m.) = paper

In order to have the feminine form of a word we change the suffix "a" with "o".

When a word ends with a consonant we simply add "a" in order to have its feminine form:

Profesor (m) - Profesora (f)

Elevo (m) - Eleva (f)

יחיד/רבים

כדי להפוך מיחיד לרבים מילה המסתיימת בתנועה (a, e, i, o, u) מוסיפים 's':

E l e v o + s > E l e v o s

E l e v a + s > E l e v a s

בכל יתר המקרים מוסיפים 'es':

P a p e l + e s > P a p e l e s

Singular / Plural

In order to turn words ending with a vowel (a, e, i, o, u) we add "s":

Example:

Elevo (singular) - Elevos (plural)

Eleva (singular) - Elevas (plural)

In all other cases we simply add "es" to get the plural form:

Example:

Papel (singular) - Papeles (plural)

Estar הפועל

הפועל ESTAR בא לבטא:

1. הרגשה או מצב שאינם קבועים, שעשויים לחלוף כעבור זמן מה:

Esto en klasa. Esto bien. .אני בכיתה. אני מרגיש טוב

2. המצאותו של נושא המשפט במקום מסוים, אפילו באופן קבוע :

La klasa esta djusto enfrente. .הכיתה נמצאת בדיוק ממול

הטית הפועל *ESTAR* (להיות)

Prezente הווה

אני	Yo	esto
אתה, את	Tu	estas
הוא, היא	El, eya	esta
אנו	Mozotros/as	estamos
אתם, אתן	Vozotros/as	estash
הם, הן	Eyos, eyas	estan

The verb "Estar"

The verb "Estar" expresses:

Situations which may change in a while:

Example:

Esto en klasa. Esto bien. = I'm in class. I'm well.

Wehn the subject of the sentence is in a certain place, even when it will remain ther for ever:

Example:

La klasa esta djusto enfrente. - The class is just in front of us.

The conjugation of the verb "Estar" (to be)

Prezente - present

Yo esto = I am

Tu estas = You are

El, eya esta= He, she is

Mozotros /as estamos = We are

Vozotros/as estash = You are

Eyos, eyas estan = they are

השלילה

במשפטי שלילה מוסיפים את המילה No (= לא) לפני הפועל:

No esto bien

Negation:

In a negative sentense we add the word "No" before the verb:

Example: No esto bien (I'm unwell.)

More new words:

Komo estas? = How are you?

Muy bien = Very good

Bien = Good

Bastante bien = rather good, good enough

No esto bien = I don't feel well.

Exercises:

Please repeat the dialogue in the beginning of this unit.

Read aloud the following sentences:

Yo esto en klasa.
Tu estas en klasa.
El esta bien.
Eya esta bien.
Mozotros estamos en Tel Aviv.
Mozotras estamos en Tel Aviv.
Vozotros estash bien.
Vozotras estash bien.
Eyos estan en Haifa.
Eyas estan en Haifa.

Complete the following sentences with the verbs Estar/Ser:

Shelomo. . . . en klasa.
Tu . . . . en Tel-Aviv.
Yo . . . . en Haifa.
Buenos dias, Sara, onde . . . . ?
Onde . . . . todos los elevos?

Mozotros . . . . aki.
Vozotros . . . . en klasa.
Eyos . . . . en kaza.
Yo . . . . aki.

Dani . . . . elevo.
Rivka . . . . en kaza.
Dani i Rivka . . . de Tel-Aviv.
Dani i Rivka . . . . en Haifa.
Tu . . . . en la klasa.

Dani . . . . bien.
Rivka . . . . buena.
Sara i Rivka . . . . elevas.
Yo . . . . elevo.
Vozotros . . . profesores.

Please answer the following questions:

Yo esto en Bat Yam? Si, ... en Bat Yam.
Tu estas en klasa? Si, ... en klasa.
El esta bien? Si, ... bien.
Eya esta bien? Si, ... bien.
Mozotros estamos en Yafo? Si, ... en Yafo.
Vozotros estash bien? Si, ... bien.
Eyos estan en Haifa? Si, ... en Haifa.

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

The teacher is in class.

My name is Lea.

We are students (feminine, plural).

David isn't in class.

We are from Jerusalem.

Back

LISION 4 – EN KLASA

Lesson 4 - In the class

- Onde esta el profesor?
- No esta aki.
- Yo se el direktor. Todas las elevas ya estan aki?
- No. Sara no esta bien. Esta en kaza.
- I las otras elevas?
- Rina i Lea estan en la biblioteka.
- Da estos livros al profesor. Son del kurso

- איפה המורה?
- איננו פה.
- אני המנהל. כל התלמידות כבר פה?
- לא. שרה לא מרגישה טוב. היא בבית.
- והתלמידות האחרות?
- רינה ולאה בספריה.
- תני ספרים אלה למורה. הם של הקורס.

Where is the teacher?

He isn't here.

I am the director. All the students (f.) already are here?

No. Sarah does not feel well. She is at home.

And the other students? (f.)

Rina and Lea are in the library.

Give this books to the teacher. They belong to the cours.

Audio File

Vocabulary:

Da (V. Dar) = give

Estos = these

Livro = Book

Al = to the

Del = of the

Direktor = director

Kaza = house, home

Otro = another, other

Biblioteka = library

Este = this

Additional new words:

Haragan = lazy

Laboriozo = diligent

Pendola = pen

Ja de papel = sheet of paper

Kuaderno = notebook

הַתְוִית הַמְיֻדַּעַת

* בספניולית, לפני כל שם עצם צריכה לבוא תוית מידעת (הא הידיעה) או סתמית:

התוית המידעת

El elevo	–	La eleva
Los elevos	–	Las elevas

התוית הסתמית

Un elevo	–	Una eleva
Unos elevos	–	Unas elevas

* במקרים מסוימים, כאשר מובן מאליו למה מתכוונים, נהוג להשמיט את התוית.

לדוגמה: Esto en kaza Estamos en klasa

* צמצום התוית el כאשר היא באה אחרי מילות היחס a, de:

de + el = del
a + el = al

De el kurso > Del kurso

A el profesor > Al profesor

* יש להתאים את התוית והתואר למין ולמספר של המילים שאליהן הם מתיחסים:

El elevo bueno La eleva buena

Los elevos buenos Las elevas buenas

The Article

In Ladino a definite or indefinite article comes before all nouns.

Examples:

Definite article:

El elevo - La eleva

Los elevos - Las Elenas

Indefinite article:

Un elevo - Una eleva

Unos elevos - Unas elevas

In particular cases, when it is obvious who we are talking about, it is customary to drop the article.

Example:

Esto en kaza or Estamos en kaza.

In cases where the definite article follows the pronoun "de" and "a" the pronoun and the article fuse into one word:

De + el = del

A + el = al

Examples:

De el kurso > Del kurso

A el profesor > Al profesor

The article and the adjective take the gender of the words they relate to:

Examples:

El elevo bueno

La eleva buena.

Los elevos buenos.

Las elevas buenas.

Excercises:

Please repeat the dialogue at the beginning of this lesson.

Please insert the right article:

1. Definite article

2. Indefinite article

(1) תויח מידעת

. . . elevas . . . elevo . . . eleva . . . elevos

(2) תויח סתמית

. . . klasas . . . kurso . . . kursos . . . klasa

Please complete the following sentences:

1. Este es el livro (של) . . . . eleva
   Este es el livro " . . . . profesoras
   Este es el livro " . . . . elevo
   Este es el livro " . . . . profesores

2. Da este kuaderno (?) . . . . elevas
Da este kuaderno " . . . . elevos
Da este kuaderno " . . . . profesor
Da este kuaderno " . . . . profesora

3. . . . elevos de este kurso son buenos
. . . elevas de este kurso . . . . . .
. . . profesora de este kurso . . . . . .
. . . profesor de este kurso . . . . . .

Please complete the following sentences, relying on the dialogue at the beginning of this unit:

Da estos . . . . . al profesor.
Rina i Lea estan . . . . biblioteka.
Sara . . . . . bien.
Todas las elevas . . . . . aki?

Please translate into Ladino the following sentences:

All the students of the course are in the library.

The teacher does not feel well.

David and Sarah are not in the class.

This is David's book.

Where are all the students (f) ?

My name is Sarah.

We are the students of the teacher Dani.

The teacher of this class is Rina.

David and I are from Jerusalem.

Avraam Avinu

Kuando el rey Nimrod al kampo salia
Mirava en el sielo i en la estreyeria
Vido luz santa en la djuderia
Ke avia de naser Avraam Avinu.

Avraam Avinu padre kerido
Padre bindicho, luz de Israel.

Luego a las komadres enkomendadva
Ke toda mujer ke prenyada kedava
I su ijo pariera apunto lo matara
Ke avia de naser Avraam Avinu.

Avraam Avinu padre kerido
Padre bindicho, luz de Israel.

MP3

Back

LISION 5 – REPASO 1

Lesson 5

Repetition and summary

The verb "SER"

הפועל *SER*

הפועל SER בא לבטא תכונה יציבה, שאינה חולפת תוך פרק זמן קצר:

Yo se elevo. mediko. profesor

הפועל *ESTAR*

הפועל ESTAR בא לבטא:

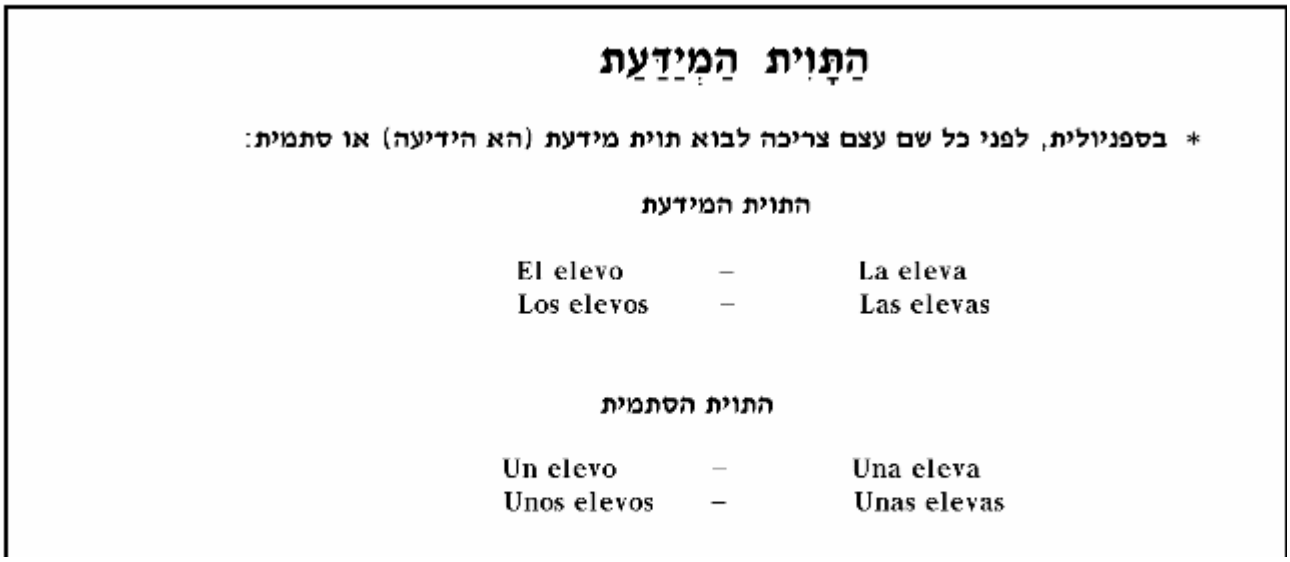
1. הרגשה או מצב שאינם קבועים, שעשויים לחלוף כעבור זמן מה:

Esto en klasa. Esto bien. אני בכיתה. אני מרגיש טוב.

2. המצאותו של נושא המשפט במקום מסוים, אפילו באופן קבוע :

La klasa esta djusto en frente. הכיתה נמצאת בדיוק ממול.

The Article



הַתְוִית הַמְיַדַעַת

* בספניולית, לפני כל שם עצם צריכה לבוא תוית מידעת (הא הידיעה) או סתמית:

התוית המידעת

El elevo	–	La eleva
Los elevos	–	Las elevas

התוית הסתמית

Un elevo	–	Una eleva
Unos elevos	–	Unas elevas

* במקרים מסוימים, כאשר מובן מאליו למה מתכוונים, נהוג להשמיט את התוית.

לדוגמה: Esto en kaza Estamos en klasa

Exercises:

Please read carefully the following sentences and answer to the following questions:

Sara i Lea: Esta es la kaza del profesor de matematika?
David: Si. Ken sosh vozotras?
Sara i Lea: Semos elevas del kurso.
David: El profesor no esta aki. Esta en la biblioteka.

1. What does Sarah wish to know?

2. What is the relationship between them and the teacher?

3. Where is the teacher?

Please translate into Ladino:

Is this the class of the Ladino course?

The teacher isn't here.

Where is he?

He doesn't feel well.

We are from Jerusalem.

This book belongs Rina.

Rina is in the Library.

All the students are here.

They are not at home.

Are you the students of the Ladino course?

Back

Lesson 6

LISION 6 – LOS DJENITORES

The Parents

- Buenos dias, David.
- Salu i vida, Sara. Komo estas?
- Bindicho el Dio. Ya esto bien.
- Sara, en ke lengua avlas en kaza?
- Yo avlo en ebreo.
- I tus djenitores? En ke lengua avlan?
- Mi padre i mi madre avlan entre eyos en djudeo-espanyol.
  Kon mi avlan en ebreo.

- שלום דויד.
- שלום, שרה. מה שלומך?
- ברוך השם. אני (מרגישה) טוב.
- שרה, באיזה שפה את מדברת בבית?
- אני מדברת עברית.
- והוריך? באיזו שפה הם מדברים?
- אבי ואמי מדברים ביניהם ספניולית.
  איתי הם מדברים עברית.

Poko avlar salu para el kuerpo
אַצָ קְבוֹרִים – קְרִיאוֹת צַיצָ

Audio

Translation:

Hello David.

Hello Sarah, how are you?

Thank God. I am well.

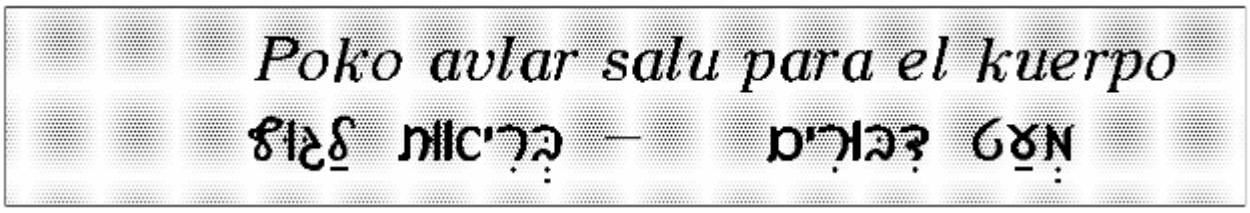
Sarah, which language do you speak at home?

I speak Hebrew.

And your parents? Which language do they speak?

My father and mother speak Ladino with each other (among themselves)

With me they speak Hebrew.



A Ladino proberb: "less speaking is health to the body"

Vocabulary:

Djenitor = parent

Bendicho = blessed

Dio = god

En = in

Ke = which

Lengua = language

Avlas (V. Avlar) = speak

Ebreo = Hebrew

Tu = your

Padre = father

Madre = mother

Kuerop = body

Entre eyos = among themselves

Kon mi = with me

Poko = a little

Para = for

Mi = my

New verbs:

Kantar = to sing

Kontar = to count

Echar lashon = to chat

Konversar = to converse, speak

Prezente הווה		
אני	Yo	avl-o
אתה, את	Tu	avl-as
הוא, היא	El, eya	avl-a
אנו	Mozotros/as	avl-amos
אתם, אתן	Vozotros/as	avl-ash
הם, הן	Eyos, eyas	avl-an

The regular Verbs:

In Ladino there are three groups of regular verbs, which you may identify according to their endings: "-----**er**", "-----ar", "-----**ir**".

One can easily conjugate there verbs, if one lerns to differentiate between the verb and its suffix. For example, in order to get the root of the verb "AVLAR" one has to remove the last two letters "ar" . The root is: "A V L".

The conjugation of the regular verb "AVLAR" (to speak):

Yo avl-o = I speak

Tu avl-as = you speak

El, eya avl-a = he, she speaks

Mozotros/as avl-amos = we speak (F. and M.)

Vozotros/as avl-ash = you speak. "

Eyos, eyas avl-an = they speak. "

Exercises

Please find the roots of the following verbs:

Kantar, kontar, echar, konversar

Please read the following sentences out loud:

Yo avlo en ebreo.
Tu avlas bien.
El avla poko.
Mozotros avlamos kon Dani.
Vozotros avlash en ebreo.
Eyos avlan bien.

Please complete the following sentences out of the dialogue:

Mi padre i mi madre . . . . . en djudeo- espanyol.
En ke lengua avlas . . . . . ?
Yo . . . . en ebreo.
Kon mi avlan . . . . . .
Bindicho . . . . .

I . . . djenitores?

Please complete the following sentences with the verb in the right person:

Tu (a v l a r) poko.
El . . . . . bien.
Yo . . . . . kon Dani.

David (k a n t a r) en ebreo.
Mozotros . . . . . en ebreo.
Eyos . . . . . en ebreo.

Eyos . . . . . en ebreo.
Vozotros . . . . . en el kurso.
Mozotros . . . . . en kaza.

Vozotros . . . . . bien.
Tu . . . . . bien.
Yo . . . . . bien.

En kaza yo (a v l a r) poko.
Mi madre (k a n t a r) bien.
Los elevos (a v l a r) en ebreo.
Mozotros (e c h a r) lashon.
Tu padre (k o n t a r) muy bien.
Vozotros no (k a n t a r) bien.

Please answer the followng questions according to the example given in the first sentence:

Back

LISION 7 – LA FAMIYA

Lesson 7

The Family

- Sara, tu deves konoser a mi famiya. Keres komer kon mozotros?
- Kon muncho plazer. Tienes famiya grande?
- Semos sinko. Mis djenitores i tres ermanos.
- I tu gran-papa i gran-mama, no estan kon vozotros?
- No. Eyos moran en sus kaza.

- שרה, את חייבת (צריכה) להכיר את משפחתי. את רוצה לאכול איתנו?
- בעונג רב. יש לך משפחה גדולה?
- אנו חמישה. הורי ושלושה אחים.
- וסבך וסבתך. אינם אתכם?
- לא. הם גרים בביתם.

El ken no tiene ermano no tiene ni pie ni mano

יד ואין לו יד (אשה בלא בעל) אין לו לא רגל ולא

Dialogue:

Sarah, you must get to know my family. Would you like to have dinner with us?

With pleasure. Do you have a big family?

We are five. My parents and three brothers.

And your grandfather and grandmother, aren't they with you?

No. They live in their house.

El ken no tiene ermano no tiene ni pie ni mano

ר' וכֿו דֿכֿ וכֿ וֿ י'וכ (ב 'נֿכ דֿובֿנ) ח'וכ וֿ י'וכב 'נ

Proverb: Who doen't have a brother doesn't have neither a leg nor a hand.

Audio

Vocabulary:

Konoser = get to know

Famiya = a family

Keres (V. Kerer) = do you want

Komer (V.) = to eat

Mucho = much

Plazer = pleasure

Tienes (V. Tener) = you have

Grande = big

Sinko = five

Mano = hand

Deves (V. Dever) = you must

Ermano = brother

Gran-mama = grandmother

Gran-papa = grandfather

Moran (V. Morar) = live

Sus = their

Tiene (V. Tener) = he has

Ni.... Ni = neither nor

Pie = leg

Negro = evil, bad

Additional new words:

Bevida = beverages

Morada = accommodation

Bever = to drink

Komida = food

Regular verbs ending with "ER":

Prezente הווה		
אני	Yo	kom-o
אתה, את	Tu	kom-es
הוא, היא	El, eya	kom-e
אנו	Mozotros/as	kom-emos
אתם, אתן	Vozotros/as	kom-esh
הם, הן	Eyos, eyas	kom-en

The conjugation of the regular verb KOMER (to eat)

Yo kom-o = I eat

Tu kom-es = you eat

El, eya kom-e = he, she, eats

Mozotros/as kom-emos = we eat

Vozotros/as kom-esh = you eat

Eyos, eyas kom-en = they eat

Excercises:

Please choose the right pair out of the following list of words and construct a sentence according to the following example:

Ni pie ni mano

bueno, chiko, muncho, grande, negro, poko

Example: Ni pie ni mano

Bueno, chiko, mucho, grande, negro, poko

Please read the Hebrew translation of the dialogue in the beginning of this lesson, and try to translate it into Ladino.

Read aloud the following sentences:

Yo komo poko.
Tu komes bien.
El kome muncho.
Mozotros komemos en kaza.
Vozotros komesh poko.
Eyos komen muncho.

Please complete the following sentences, which are taken from our dialogue:

Keres . . . . . kon mozotros?
Tienes . . . . . grande?
Kon . . . . . plazer.

Eyos . . . . . en sus kaza.
No . . . . . kon vozotros?

Please complete the missing verb in the following sentences, while using the right person for the conjugation:

Yo devo konoser.
El . . . . avlar poko.
Tu . . . . komer.

Mozotros . . . . avlar poko.
Eyos . . . . . komer poko.
Vozotros . . . . . avlar bien.

Tu keres komer.
El . . . . komer.
Yo . . . . komer.

Vozotros . . . . . komer.
Eyos . . . . . komer.
Mozotros . . . . . komer.

Please fill in the right conjugation of the verbs:

Tu (k e r e r) avlar en djudeo- espanyol?
Sara, (d e v e r) konoser a mi famiya.
Yo (b e v e r) poko.
Mozotros (k e r e r) konoser a tu famiya.
Tu (d e v e r) avlar bien.

Please build sentences with the following words:

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

Please build sentences while using the following words:

Famiya
Djenitores
Ermano
Kaza

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

We want to speak with the teacher.

David's brothers are very good.

Lea dines in her sisters house.

We must get to know the students.

Rina's family is big.

Back

LISION 8 – MARIDO I MUJER

Lesson 8

Husband and Wife

- Dani es kazado kon Rina.
- Eyos son marido i mujer.
- Tienen ijos?
- Tienen tres ijos i una ija.
- La madre de Rina es vieja. Eya bive kon su ijo.
- Rina tiene ermanos?
- Tiene un ermano i dos ermanas mas djovenes.

- דני נשוי לרינה.
- הם בעל ואשה.
- יש להם ילדים?
- יש להם שלושה בנים ובת אחת.
- אימה של רינה זקנה. היא חיה עם בנה.
- לרינה יש אחים?
- יש לה אח ושתי אחיות צעירות יותר.

La ke deve de ser kazada	צו הבריכה (הרוצה) להיות נשוי
No deve ser haragana	לא בריכה להיות עצלה
Sino luzia i galana	אלא יפה ונאה

Text:

Dani is married to Rina.

They are husband and wife.

They have children?

They have three sons and one daughter.

Rina's mother is old. She libes with her son.

Does Rina have brothers?

She has a brother and two younger sisters.

Audio

Vocabulary:

Kazado = married

Marido = husband

Mujer = wife

Tienen (V. Tener) = they have

Tres = three

Ijo = son

Bive (V. Bivir) = lives

Tiene (V. Tener) = he has

Viejo = old

Su = his/her

Mas = more

Djoven = young

Haragan = lazy

Luzio = beautiful

Galana = looking nice

More new words:

Kazamiento = marriage

Kazamentero = matchmaker

Despozorio = engagement

Despozado = fiance

Novio, novia = groom, bride

Boda = marriage

Regular verns ending with "IR"

The conjugation of the regular verb BIVIV (to live)

Yo biv-o = I live

Tu biv-es = you live

El, eya biv-e = he, she lives

Mozotros/as biv-imos = we live

Vozotros/as biv-ish = you live

Eyos, eyas biv-en = they live

Exercises

Please try to reconstruct the Ladino text out of the translation in the beginning of this unit.

Please read out loud the following sentences:

Yo bivo en Haifa.	Mozotros bivimos bien.
Tu bives en Tel Aviv.	Vozotros bivish en Holon?
El bive kon su madre.	Eyos biven kon el ijo?

Please complete the following sentences relying on the text in the beginning of this unit:

Dani i Rina son . . . . . .
La madre de Dani es . . . . .
Dani es . . . . . kon Rina.
Rina. . . . ermanos?
Eya bive. . . . . .

Please complete the following sentences with the appropriate conjugations of the verb BIVIR:

Yo . . . . en Haifa.	Mozotros . . . . . bien.
Tu . . . . en Holon.	Vozotros . . . . . aki?
El . . . . kon Dani.	Eyos . . . . kon el ijo?

Please answer the following questions:

Onde esto yo?
Onde bives tu?
Onde mora tu madre?
Onde moramos mozotros?
Onde bivish vozotros?
Onde bive su famiya?

Please complete while using the right conjugations of the verbs:

Dani i Rina (b i v i r) en Haifa.
Eyos (m o r a r) solos.
Mozotros (b i v i r) bien.
El padre i la madre de Rina (s e r) viejos.

Please build sentences while using the following words:

Kazado
Mujer
Marido
Madre
Ermana
Ijo

Mazalozo

Mazalozo el ke toma
lo ke la vida le da.
Mazalozo el ke sufre
sin nunka sospirar.
Mazalozo el ke da
sin nada demandar.

Rita Gabbai-Simantov

Back

LISION 9 – LOS PARIENTES

Lesson 9

- Dani tiene aki parientes?
- Si. Su tio i su tia biven en Tel Aviv. Tienen una famiya bastante grande.
- Entonses Dani tiene munchos primos i primas.
- Si. Tiene tres primos i dos primas muy ermozas.
- No tiene suvrinos?
- Si, los ijos de David. Son buenos i muy intelijentes.

- לדני יש כאן קרובים?
- כן. דודו ודודתו חיים בתל אביב. יש להם משפחה די גדולה.
- אם כך לדני יש הרבה בני דודים ובנות דודות.
- כן. יש לו שלושה בני דודים ושתי בנות דודה מאוד יפות.
- אין לו אחיינים ?
- כן. הבנים של דויד. הם טובים ומאוד חכמים.

Ni onde tu tia no vayas kada dia	יום כל תלך אל דודתך אל אף
Vizinos mas ke ermanos i primos	שכנים קרובים אל אחים וכני דודים

The Relatives

Dialogue:

Dani has relatives here?

Yes. His uncle and aunt live in Tel Aviv. They have a relatively big family.

Then, Dani has many cousins (m.) and cousins (f.).

Yes. He has three cousins (m.) and two very beautiful cousins (f.).

Doesn't he have nephews?

Yes. The sons of David. They are good (nice) and very clever.

Audio

Ni onde tu tia no vayas kada dia	יום כל קלת של קחזרה של גם
Vizinos mas ke ermanos i primos	שכנים עזיזים של אחים וכני דודים

Proverbs:

Even to your aunt don't go daily.

(Good) neighbours are preferable to brothers and cousins.

Vocabulary:

Pariente = a relative

Tio = Uncle

Bastante = considerably

Entonses = then

Primo = cousin (m.)

Prima = cousin (f.)

Maske = more than

Suvrino = nephew

Ermozo = handsome

Intelijente = intelligent

Vizino = neighbour

Additional vocabulary:

Feo = ugly (m.)

Bovo = stupid (m.)

Exercise:

Please find out the opposites of the following adjectives:

Chiko

Bueno

Ermoza

Bovo

The irregular verb TENER

הפועל הבלתי סדיר *TENER*

ליד הפעלים הסדירים יש בספניולית מספר גדול של פעלים בלתי סדירים שעליהם נלמד אחר כך, מלבד הפועל TENER, שאותו צריך להכיר היטב כבר עכשיו והמקביל לפועל האנגלי TO HAVE – להיות בעל דבר מה.

Prezente	הטית הפועל בהווה
Tengo	יש לי
Tienes	יש לך
Tiene	יש לו, לה
Tenemos	יש לנו
Tenesh	יש לכם
Tienen	יש להם, להן

Besides the regular verbs we find in Ladino a large number of irregular ones, which we will lget to know in the future. The verb TENER, however, is so important that we will have to deal with it already now. TENER means to have, to own something.

Tengo = I have

Tienes = you have

Tiene = he, she has

Tenemos = we have

Tenesh = you have

Tienen = they have

Excercises:

Please translate the dialogue back into Ladino.

Please read out loud the following sentences:

Yo tengo tios.
Tu tienes primos.
El tiene ermano.
Dani tiene un primo.
Yo tengo dos ermanos.
Vozotros tenesh ijos?

Mozotros tenemos un ijo.
Vozotros tenesh famiya grande.
Eyos tienen munchos primos.
Tu tienes famiya?
Mozotros tenemos munchos tios.
Eyos tienen una madre vieja.

Please complete the sentences while using our lessons dialogue.

Su tio i su tia . . . . . .
Dani tiene. . . . . .
No tiene. . . . . .
Son buenos i . . . . . .
Tienen una famiya . . . . . .

Please complete the following sentences with the right conjugation of the verb TENER:

Dani . . . . primos?
Tu . . . . tios aki?
Yo . . . . un ermano.

Mozotros . . . . . famiya grande.
Eyos . . . . munchos primos.
Vozotros . . . . ijos?

Please answer the following questions:

Yo tengo parientes?	Si, . .
Tu tienes ermanos?	No, . .
El tiene primos?	Si, . .
Mozotros tenemos tios?	No, . .
Vozotros tenesh suvrinos?	Si, . .
Eyos tienen djenitores?	No, . .

Please build sentences with the following words and the verbs TENER, ESTAR, SER:

Primo
Tio
Suvrino
Bovo
Feo

Please translate into Ladino the following sentences:

We have three daughters

Your niece is very beautiful.

David has a relatively big house.

My cousins are very clever.

Where does your family live?

Back

LISION 10 – REPASO 2

Lesson 10

Repetition and Summary

The regular verbs "Los verbos regulares"

In Ladino we have three groups of regular verbs which we can identify according to their ending: **IR, AR, ER**.

One can conjugate these verbs easily if we learn to differentiate between the verbs root and its ending. The root is that which is left out of the verb when we remove the ending. For example, in order to get the root of the verb AVLAR we remove the last two letters, its ending, which in this case are: AVL-AR.

Regular verbs ending with AR

פעלים סדירים המסתיימים ב-AR

הטית הפועל הסדיר *AVLAR* (לדבר)

Prezente הווה

אני	Yo	avl-o
אתה, את	Tu	avl-as
הוא, היא	El, eya	avl-a
אנו	Mozotros/as	avl-amos
אתם, אתן	Vozotros/as	avl-ash
הם, הן	Evos, evas	avl-an

The conjugation of the regular verb **AVLAR** (to speak)

Present tense:

Yo avl-o = I speak

Tu avl-as = You speak

El, eya avl-a = He, she, speaks

Mozotros/as avl-amos = We speak

Vozotros/as avl-ash = You speak

Eyos, eyas avl-an = They speak

Regular verbs ending in ER:

אני	Yo	kom-o
אתה . את	Tu	kom-es
הוא . היא	El, eya	kom-e
אנו	Mozotros/as	kom-emos
אתם, אתן	Vozotros/as	kom-esh
הם, הן	Eyos, eyas	kom-en

The conjugation of the regular verb **KOMER** (to eat):

Present tense

Yo kom-o = I eat

Tu kom-es = You eat

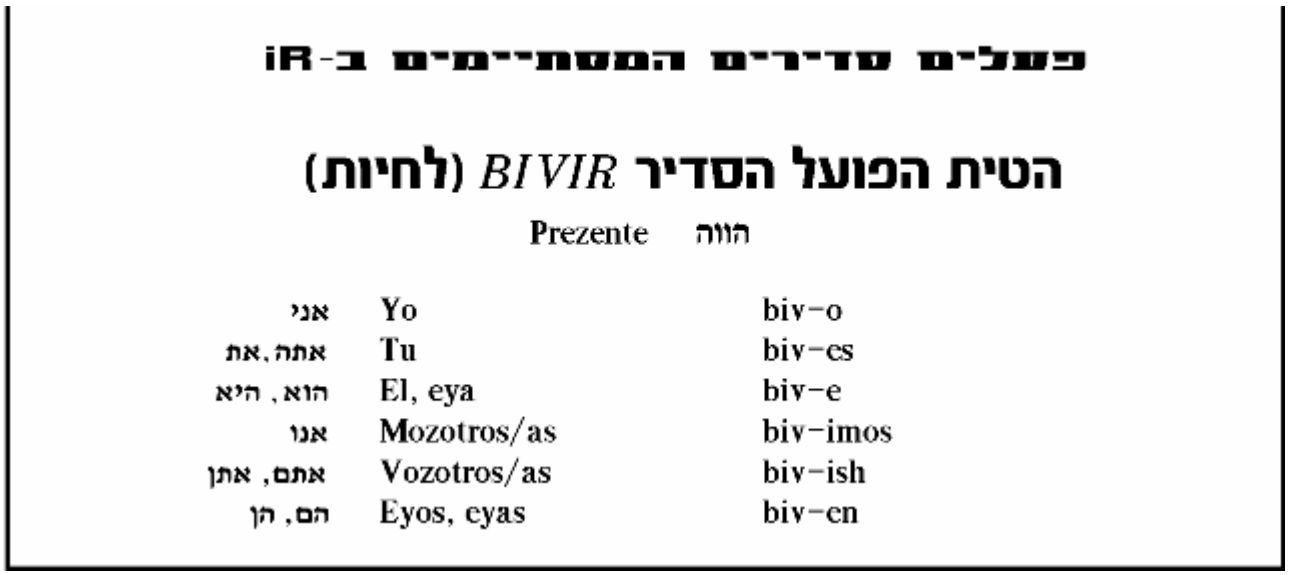
El, eya kom-e = He, she eats

Mozotros/as kom-emos = We eat

Vozotros/as kom-esh = You eat

Eyos, eyas kom-en= they eat

Regular verbs ending in **IR**:



פעלים סדירים המסתיימים ב-iR

הטית הפועל הסדיר *BIVIR* (לחיות)

Prezente הווה

אני	Yo	biv-o
אתה, את	Tu	biv-es
הוא, היא	El, eya	biv-e
אנו	Mozotros/as	biv-imos
אתם, אתן	Vozotros/as	biv-ish
הם, הן	Eyos, eyas	biv-en

The conjugation of the regular verb **BIVIR** (to live):

Presnet tense

Yo biv-o = I live

Tu biv-es = You live

El, eya biv-e = He, she, lives

Mozotros/as biv-imos = We live

Vozotros/as biv-ish = You live

Eyos, eyas biv-en = they live

The irregular verb TENER:

הפועל הבלתי סדיר *TENER*

ליד הפעלים הסדירים יש בספניולית מספר גדול של פעלים בלתי סדירים, שעליהם נלמד אחר כך מלבד הפועל TENER, שאותו צריך להכיר היטב כבר עכשיו והמקביל לפועל האנגלי TO HAVE להיות בעל דבר מה.

Prezente	הווה
Tengo	יש לי
Tienes	יש לך
Tiene	יש לו, לה
Tenemos	יש לנו
Tenesh	יש לכם, לכן
Tienen	יש להם, להן

Alongside the regular verbs, there are in Ladino many irregular ones. Momentarily we will deal only with one of these: **TENER**, meaning: to have something.

Presnet tense

Tengo = I have

Tienes = You have

Tiene = He, she has

Tenemos = We have

Tenesh= You have

Tienen = They have

Ni..... ni ..... = neither, nor

Ni pie ni mano = Neither leg nor hand.

Exercises:

Please complete the following sentences with the right form of the verbs:

Dani (a v l a r) **bien en djudeo-espanyol kon la gran-mama.**
Rivka (k e r e r) **komer kon su famiya.**
Mozotros (b i v i r) **en Haifa, kon el tio de Rina.**
Vozotros (a v l a r) **en djudeo-espanyol kon la tia de Rina.**
El profesor (t e n e r) **pokos elevos.**
Mozotros (k e r e r) **avlar kon todos los elevos.**
Eyos (d e v e r) **avlar en djudeo-espanyol.**

Please answer the following questions:

Vozotros bivish solos?
Tu no keres komer?
Mozotros avlamos muncho?
Tu padre bive solo?
Vozotros tenesh primos?
Eyos keren komer muncho?

Dani no kere bivir onde la tia?
Onde biven tus djenitores?
Mi ermana no esta aki?
Vozotros no tenesh suvrinos?

Please translate into Ladino the following sentences:

Which language do you speak at home?

Thanks God, I am well.

I speak Hebrew.

My parents speak Ladino.

You must get to know my family.

Does Dani has relatives here?

We are five (family members).

Please read the following dialogue carefully and answer the questions:

David: Toda mi famiya esta aki. Keres komer kon mozotros?
Rina: Tu tio esta aki?

David:	No. El esta en Haifa.
Rina:	Tus primos avlan en djudeo-espanyol?
David:	No muy bien. Eyos no biven kon sus djenitores.
Rina:	Mi madre bive kon mozotros i eya avla solo en djudeo-espanyol.
David:	Entonses tus ijos deven konoser bien esta lengua.
Rina:	Si, bastante bien.

Who is with David?

What did Rina want to know about David's cousins?

With whom does David's mother live?

Where is David's uncle?

Do Rina's sons know Ladino? Why?

Koplas de la berendjena

Siete modos de gizados
Se giza la berendjena
La primera ke la giza
Es la bava de Elena
Ya la aze pedasikos
I la mete en la sena
Esta kumida la vaman

La kumida la berendjena.

La sigunda ke la giza
Es la mujer del shamas
La kavaka por adientro
I la inchi de aromat
Esta kumida la yaman
La kumida la dolma.

Video Clip

Back

Lesson 11

LISION 11 – LOS KOSFUEGROS

The in-laws

Rina:	Komo es la esfuegra de Dani?
David:	Es muy buena. Todos sus yernos i elmueras la keren muncho.
Rina:	Yo, a la kontra, kon mi esfuegra no tengo buenas relasiones.
David:	I la kunyada tuya, komo es?
Rina:	Eya es muy buena. Muestros ijos son muy buenos amigos.
David:	Tu esfuegra kere bien a tu ijo?
Rina:	Si. Eya adora a su inyeto.

רינה:	איך החותנת של דני?
דויד:	היא טובה מאוד. כל החתנים והכלות שלה אוהבים אותה מאוד.
רינה:	אני, לעומת זאת, עם החותנת שלי אין לי יחסים טובים.
דויד:	והגיסה שלך, איך היא?
רינה:	היא מאוד טובה. בנינו ידידים טובים מאוד.
דויד:	החותנת שלך אוהבת את בנך?
רינה:	כן. היא מעריצה (מאוד אוהבת) את נכדה.

Esfuegra ni de barro buena	חותנת – אפיקו אחיאר אינה טובה
Amor de yerno komo sol de invierno	אהבת חתן – כשאש סול חורף
Elmuera dolor de muela	כלה – כאוב שניים

Dialogue:

Rina: How is Dani's mother in law?

David: She is very good. All her sons and sisters in law love her much.

Rina: I, on the contrary, don't have good relationships with my mother in law.

David: And your sister in law, how is she?

Rina: She is very good. Our sons are very good friends.

David: Your mother in law loves your son?

Rina: Yes. She admires her grandson.

Proverbs:

Esfuegra ni de barro buena = Even a mother in law out of clay isn't good.

Amor de yerno komo sol de invierno - The love of a groom is like winter's sun.

Elmuera dolor de muela. A bride = tooth ache.

Vocabulary:

Kodfuegro = Father of son or daughter in law

Esfuegro = Father in law

Kere (V. Kerer) = love

Yerno = Groom

Elmuera = Bride

Alkontra = on the contrary

Relasion = Relationship

Kunyado = Brother in law

Amigo = Friend

Adora (V. Adorar)

Inyeto = Grandchild

Barro = Clay

Amor = Love

Sol = Sun

Invierno = Winter

Dolor = Pain

Muela = Molar

Possessive Pronouns:

LOS POSESIVOS
כינויי הקנין

שאליה מתיחס התואר	לפני המילה /	אחרי המילה
שלי	Mi, mis	Mio, mia, mios, mias
שלך	Tu, tus	Tuyo, tuya, tuyos, tuyas
שלו, שלה	Su, sus	Suyo, suya, suyos, suyas
שלנו	Muestro-a, Muestros-as	
שלכם, שלכן	Vuestro-a, Vuestros-as	
שלהם, שלהן	Sus	Suyos, suyas

Este livro es mio *Este es mi livro*

Son sus kozas *Son kozas suyas*

Before a noun:

Mi, mis = my

Tu, tus = your

Su, sus = his, hers

Muestro-a, Muestros-as = our

Vuestro - a, Vuestros - as = yours

Sus = their

After a noun:

Mio, mia, mios, mias = my

Tuyo, tuya, tuyos, tuyas = your (m.), your (f.), your + pl.

Suyo, suya, suyos, suyas = his, her, his (plural), her (plural)

Muestro-a, Muestros-as = our

Vuestro-a, Vuestros-as = your

Suyos, suyas =their

Examples:

Before a noun:

Este es mi livro.

Son sus kozas.

Following a noun:

Este es mi livro.

Son kozas suyas.

Proverb:

Poko ke sea mio ke sea = Let it be little, but mine.

Exercises:

Please translate this lesson's dialogue into Ladino.

Please build sentences according to the following example, while using the right possessive pronouns:

Komo es el kunyado mio?		Komo es mi kunyado?
.....	tuyo	.....
.....	suyo	.....
	muestro	

..... nuestro	.....
..... vuestro	.....

Sus ermanos biven en Haifa.	Los ermanos suyos biven en Haifa.
Muestros.....	.....
Vuestros.....	.....
Tus.....	.....
Mis.....	.....

Please answer the following questions:

Tus parientes biven en Tel Aviv? Si, ...
Este es el kunyado de Dani? No, ...
Keresh bien a vuestra elmuera? Si, ...
Rina es la inyeta de David? No, ...
Sus inyetos son buenos? Si, ...
Muestra ermana esta en kaza? No, ...
Mi esfuegra bive aki? Si, ...

Please construct sentences with the following words:

Tu esfuegra
Sus elmuera
Muestros ijos
Mi inyeto
Su kunyado

Please translate into Ladino the following sentences while using both forms of the

possessive pronouns (before and after the nouns):

How are your cousins doing?

My books are in the class.

Our family lives in Tel Aviv.

Your class is beautiful.

My house isn't big.

Their brothers live here.

Your sister is in my class.

Where is your book?

Your teacher is in the library.

His students (f.) are very good.

Back

Lesson 12

LISION 12 – LA KAZA

At Home

- Rina, estas en kaza?
- Si. La puerta esta avierta.
- Ke ermozo apartamento tienes!
  Grasias, no es negro.
- Onde azes tus lisiones?
- En la kuzina. Sovre esta meza.
- I de akeya vanda, kualo tienes?
- El banyo i el kabine.

- רינה, את בבית?
- כן. הדלת פתוחה.
- איזו דירה יפה יש לך!
- תודה, היא לא רעה.
- איפה את עושה את השעורים שלך?
- במטבח. על השולחן הזה.
- ומהצד ההוא, מה יש לך ?
- האמבטיה ובית השימוש.

En una kaza rika	בבית עשיר
Vide una ijika	ראיתי ילדונת (נערה)
De anyos era chika	בת שנים היתה קטנה
Le deklari 'l amor	הצהירה לו אהבה

Dialogue:

Rina are you home?

Yes, The door is open.

What a beautiful flat you have!

Thanks. It isn't bad.

Where do you do your homework?

In the kitchen. On this table.

And on that side, what do you have? (What's there?)

The bathroom and the toilet.

Audio

Poem:

En una kaza rika	בבית עשיר
Vide una ijika	רואיתי ילדונת (נערה)
De anyos era chika	בת שנים היתה
Le deklari l' amor	ליגיתי את אהבה

In a rich house,

i saw a maid,

Young in years,

I declared my love to her.

Vocabulary:

Kaza = house

Akeya = that (f.)

Avierto = open

Ke? = which

Appartemento = flat

Kuzina = kitchen

Sovre = above

Kunyado = brother in law

Meza = table

Puerta = door

Vanda = side

Banyo = bathroom, bath

Kabine = toilet

Lision = lesson

Riko = rich

Vide (V. Ver) = I saw

Le deklari = I revealed, declared

'l Amor = love

Additional new words:

Tavaja = towel

Enshugar = to dry

Shavonar = to soap

Lavar = to wash

Shavon = soap

Fuente = water tap

Pila = basin

The verb AVER (to have)

This verb is used in order to conjugate complex tenses. Standing alone, it is only used in the **3rd person**:

Presente: Ay = there is

Demonstrative Pronouns:

LOS DEMOSTRATIVOS

הכינויים הרומזים

זה	Este	Akel	ההוא

זו	Esta	Akeya	ההיא
האלה(ז')	Estos	Akeyos	ההם
" (נ')	Estas	Akeyas	ההן
הדבר הזה	Esto	Akeyo	הדבר ההוא

Este = this (m.)

Esta = this (f.)

Akel = that (m.)

Akeya = that (f.)

Esto = this thing

Estos = these (m.)

Estas = these (f.)

Akeyos = those (m.)

Akeyas = those (f.)

Akeyo = that thing

Exercises:

Please translate the english version of the dialogue into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences with words from our dialogue:

.. .. apartamento tienes!
Onde ..... tus lisiones?
La..... esta avierta.
Rina estas.. ..... ?
De ..... vanda kualo tienes?

Please complete the following sentences with the fitting demonstrative pronouns:

Este es el banyo.
..... kuzina.
..... elevos.
..... livro.
..... kazas.

Akeyos elevos son buenos.
..... kazas .....
..... apartamento .....
..... mujer .....

Please answer the following questions following the example:

Ke banyo es chiko? Este banyo es chiko.
Ke kuzina es buena? .....
Ke mezas son grandes? .....
Ke apartamentos son buenos? .....

Ke apartamento es grande?	Akel apartamento es grande.
Ke meza es buena?	.....
Ke elevos son buenos?	.....
Ke elevas son ermozas?	.....

Please construct sentences containing the following words:

Puerta
Apartamento
Este
Meza
Kuzina

Please translate into Ladino the following sentences:

Those students.

These books.

This class.

These tables.

Back

LISION 13 – LA KAZA (II)

Lesson 13

The home

- Kuantas kamaretas ay en este apartamento?
- Ay un salon i una kamareta de echar.
- La kamareta de echar no es un poko eskura?
- Si. La ventana es chika i no entra bastante luz: Komo son tus vizinos?
- Ay tres famiyas muy buenas. Semos buenos amigos.

- כמה חדרים יש בדירה הזו?
- יש סלון וחדר שינה אחד.
- חדר השינה אינו קצת חשוך?
- כן. החלון קטן ולא נכנס מספיק אור.
- איך השכנים שלך ?
- יש שלוש משפחות טובות מאד.
- אנו ידידים טובים.

No tomes kaza – toma vizino

ן כ ש ח ק – ח כ י ת ח ק ת ס lc

Dialogue:

How many rooms are ther in this flat?

There is (are) a living room and one bedroom.

The bedroom isnt a bit too dark?

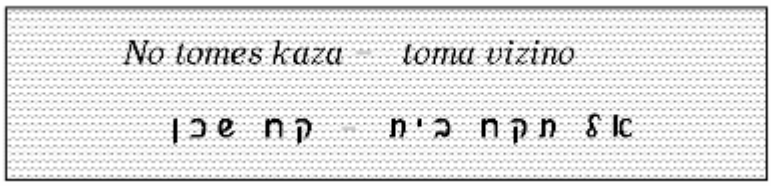
Yes. The window is small and not enough light enters.

How are your neighbours?

There are three very good families.

We are good friends.

Audio



Proverb: Don't take a house - take a neighbour.

Vocabulary:

kamareta = room

Salon = living room

Kamareta de echar = bedroom

Eskuro = dark

Ventana = windo

Entra (v. ENTRAR) = enter

Bastante = enough

Luz = light

Vizino = neighbour

Additional new words:

Kama = bed

Banyo = bath

Portal = threshold

Koridor = corridor

Pared = wall

Techo = ceiling

Tejado = roof

Balkon = balcony

Eskalon = stair

Siya = chair

Kanape = sofa

Poltrona = armchair

PRONOMBRES DE INTEROGASION

כינויי השאלה

Ke, kualo: Ke keres? Kualo keres?	מה?
Kuanto, kuanta: Kuanto tiempo? Kuanta leche?	כמה?
Kuantos, kuantas: Kuantos elevos? Kuantas elevas?	
Ken: Ken es este?	מי?
Kuando: Kuando estas en kaza?	מתי?
Komo: Komo estas?	איך?
Onde: Onde estas? Onde vas?	לאן, איפה?

Porke/ deke : Porke/Deke esta eskura la kamareta?	למה?

Interrogative

Ke, kualo: Ke keres? Kualo keres? = what?

Kuanto, kuanta: Kuanto tiempo? Kuanta leche? = how much?

Kuantos, quantas: kuantos elevos? Kuantas elevas? How many?

Ken: Ken es este? = who?

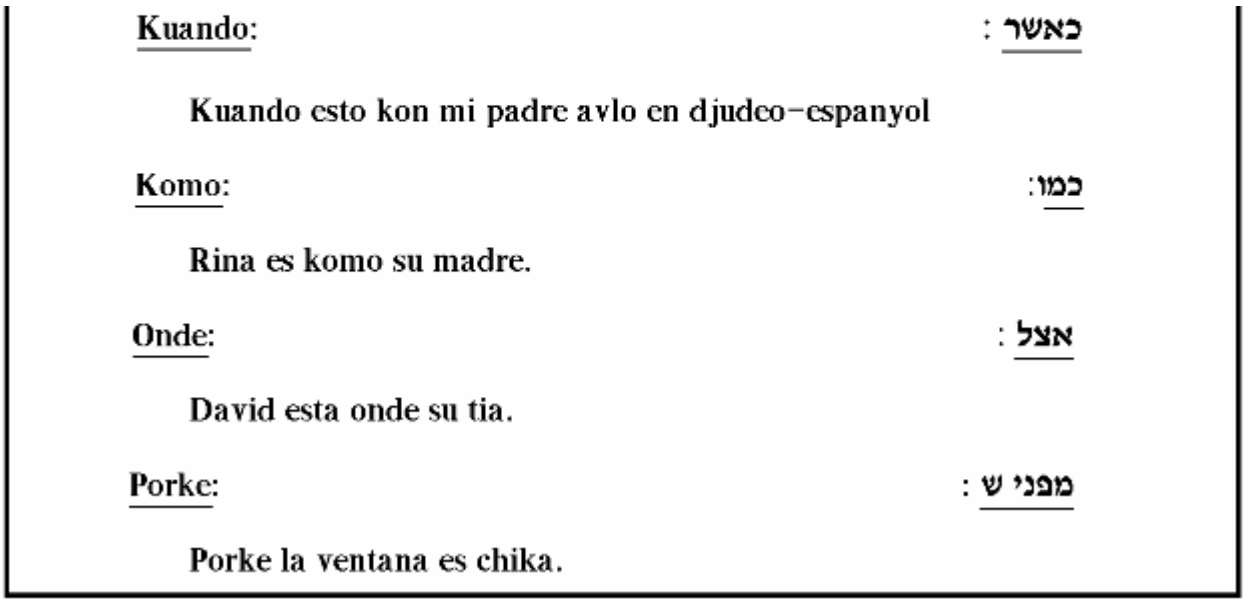
Kuando: Kuando estas en kaza? = when?

Komo: Komo estas? = how?

Onde: Onde estas? Onde vas? = where?

Porke/ deke: Porke/Deke esta eskira la kamareta? = why?

ללא סימן שאלה מקבלות אותן מלים משמעות שונה:


Kuando: כאשר :
Kuando esto kon mi padre avlo en djudeo-espanyol
Komo: כמו:
Rina es komo su madre.
Onde: אצל :
David esta onde su tia.
Porke: מפני ש :
Porke la ventana es chika.

Attention! Without a question mark these words have a different meaning:

Kuando = when

Kuando esto kon mi padre evlo en djudeo-espanyol.

Komo = as, like

Rina es komo su madre.

Onde = to be at, with somebody

David esta onde su tia.

Porke = because

Porke la ventana es chika.

Exercises:

Please translate the dialogue back into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences while relying on our dialogue:

La kamareta no es un poko . . . . . ?
No . . . . . bastante luz.
La . . . . . es chika.
Semos . . . . . amigos.
. . . . . kamaretas ay?
. . . . son tus vizinos?
. . . . es la ventana del salon?
. . . . . famiyas vizinas ay?

Please build questions out of the following sentences:

Kero bever leche.
Mi amigo es bueno.
Tengo tres primos.
Dani tiene dos ermanas.

Muestro profesor es David.
Las elevas estan en klasa.
Mi kamareta es eskura porke la ventana es chika.
Esto bien.
Este es mi vizino.
Ay tres kamaretas.
Esto en kaza todo el dia.
Rina esta en kaza.
Kero komer.
Mi madre no esta bien.
Mis vizinos son muy buenos.
Kero bever.
Tenemos lision a la tadre.

Please find the fitting sentence:

1 . Komo	siyas ay en el salon?
2 . Kualo	bive tu madre?
3 . Kuantos	ay lision de inglez?
4 . Kuando	esta tu amiga?
5 . Onde	kere Rina?
6 . Kuantas	vizinos tienes?

Please translate into Ladino:

There isn't enough light here.

The kitchen is very small.

What is there in the bedroom?

How many windows are ther in the kitchen?

Where are there chairs?

Back

LISION 14 – KE ORA ES?

Lesson 14

What is the time?

- Buenos dias, Rina.
- Salu i vida. Ke ora es?
- Son las diez. Ainda es demprano.
- No. Para mi ya es tadre.
- A ken asperas?
- A mi ermaniko. Deve venir a las onze.
- Asperas a Daviko? En verdad ke es un ijiko muy bueno.

Dialogue:

Hello Rina.

Hello, what is the time?

It is ten oclock. It is still early.

No, for me it is already late.

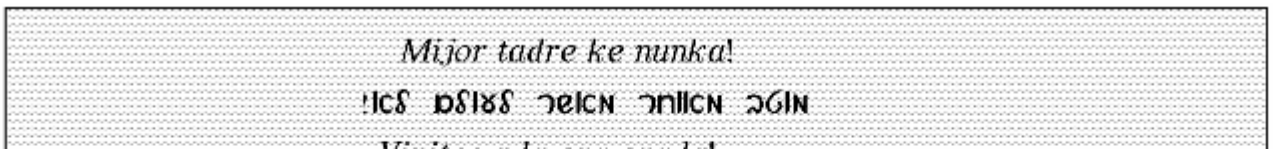
Whom are you waiting for?

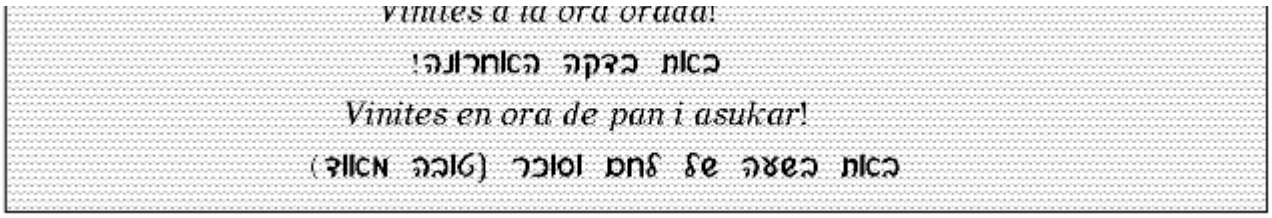
My little brother. He must arrive at eleven.

Are you waiting for Daviko? Really, he is a very good boy.

Audio

Proverbs:





Better later than never.

You came at the last moment.

You came in an hour for bread and sugar (good time).

Vocabulary:

Ora = hour

Demprano = early

Son las diez i media = the time now is 10:30.

A ken? = whom

Asperas (V. Asperar) = you wait

Venir (V.) = arrive, come

Minuto = moment

Son las dodje de la medianoche = the time is 24:00 o'clock

Kuarto = quarter

Mijor = better

Vinites (V. Venir) = you came

Ke ora es? = what is the time?

Son las diez i un kuatro = the time is 10:15

Para me - for me

Tarde = late

Es la una = it is one o'clock

Adientro = inside

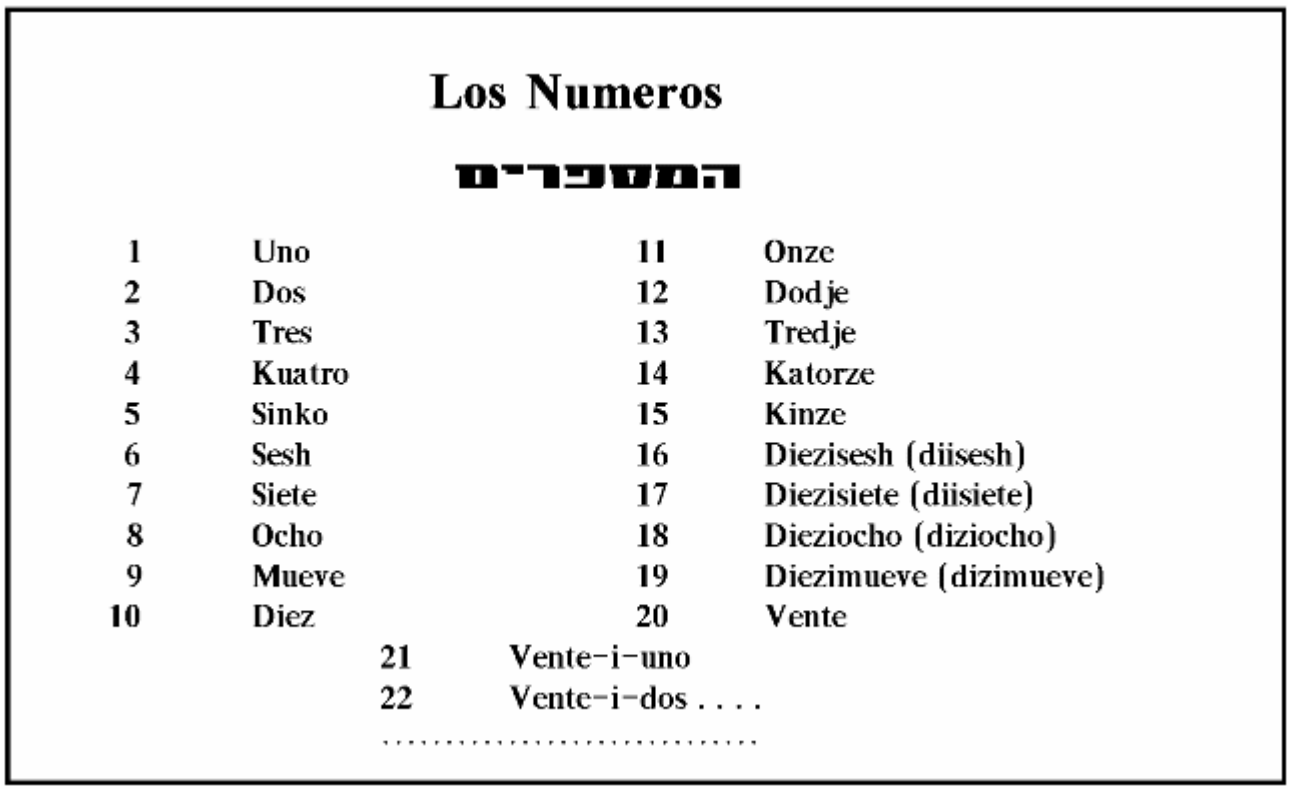
La ora es sesh de la tarde = it is 6pm

Medio = half

Ainde = still

Nunka = never

The numbers:



Los Numeros

המספרים

1	Uno	11	Onze
2	Dos	12	Dodje
3	Tres	13	Tredje
4	Kuatro	14	Katorze
5	Sinko	15	Kinze
6	Sesh	16	Diezisesh (diisesh)
7	Siete	17	Diezisiete (diisiete)
8	Ocho	18	Dieziocho (diziocho)
9	Mueve	19	Diezimueve (dizimueve)
10	Diez	20	Vente

21 Vente-i-uno

22 Vente-i-dos . . . .

. . . . . .

The diminutive:

The diminutive form is used for small objects and people:

Usually the ending **-iko/a** is used, like in:

Ijo - ijiko, Eli - Eliko

Words which end in a syllable containing **G** or **K** end with **-ITO/A**, like in:

Manga - Mangita, banko - kankito

Sometimes the endings **-EZIKO** or **IZIKO** are used:

Viejo - viejziko, luvia - luvyizika

Exercises:

Please translate the translation of our dialogue into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences with the vocabulary of this unit:

Ke. . . es?
Para mi ya es . . . . .
Deve venir . . . . . minutos.
Ainda es . . . . . .
A . . . asperas? ‘

Please answer the following questions?

Kuando viene su ermano?
Ke ora es?
No es demprano para ti?

Please write in Ladino the following:

10.35
12.15
1.30
24.00
7.00
1.20
18.00

Please build questions to the following sentences:

Son las diez.
Aspero a mi ermano.
David deve venir otros diez minutos.

Please create sentences out of both groups:

1 . Para mi	asperash
2 . Ainda	muncho tiempo
3 . Deve venir	es demprano
4 . Tenemos	adientro de media ora

5 .	A ken	ya es muy tadre

Please translate into Ladino the following sentences:

My brother must come at one o'clock.

You don't have much time anymore.

Are you waiting for your cousin?

It is already late.

The time is 12 o'clock.

Back

Lesson 15

Repetition and summary

The Possessive Pronouns:

L O S P O S E S I V O S

כינויי הקנין

	לפני המילה	אחרי המילה שאליה מתיחס התאר
שלי	Mi, mis	Mio, mia, mios, mias
שלך	Tu, tus	Tuyo, tuya, tuyos, tuyas
שלו, שלה	Su, sus	Suyo, suya, suyos, suyas
שלנו	Muestro-a, Muestros-as	
שלכם, שלכן	Vuestro-a, Vuestros-as	
שלהם, שלהן	Sus	Suyos, suyas

Este es mi livro *Este livro es mio*

Son sus kozas *Son kozas suyas*

Before a noun:

Mi, mis = my

Tu, tus = your

Su, sus = his, hers

Muestro-a, Muestros-as = our

Vuestro - a, Vuestros - as = yours

Sus = their

After a noun:

Mio, mia, mios, mias = my

Tuyo, tuya, tuyos, tuyas = your (m.), your (f.), your + pl.

Suyo, suya, suyos, suyas = his, her, his (plural), her (plural)

Muestro-a, Muestros-as = our

Vuestro-a, Vuestros-as = your

Suyos, suyas =their

The verb aver (to have)

A VER הפועל

בגרסתו המלאה משמש הפועל AVER רק כדי להטות זמנים מורכבים. כפועל בזכות עצמו משתמשים בו רק בגוף שלישי:

Prezente:	Ay	יש

The verb **AVER** is used for constructing complex tenses. Standing alone, it is used only in the 3rd person:

Present tense: **Ay = there is**

The demonstrative Pronouns:

LOS DEMOSTRATIVOS

הכינויים הרומזים

זה	Este	Akel	ההוא
זו	Esta	Akeya	ההיא
האלה (ז')	Estos	Akeyos	ההם
" (נ')	Estas	Akeyas	ההן
הדבר הזה	Esto	Akeyo	הדבר ההוא

Este = this (m.)

Esta = this (f.)

Akel = that (m.)

Akeya = that (f.)

Esto = this thing

Estos = these (m.)

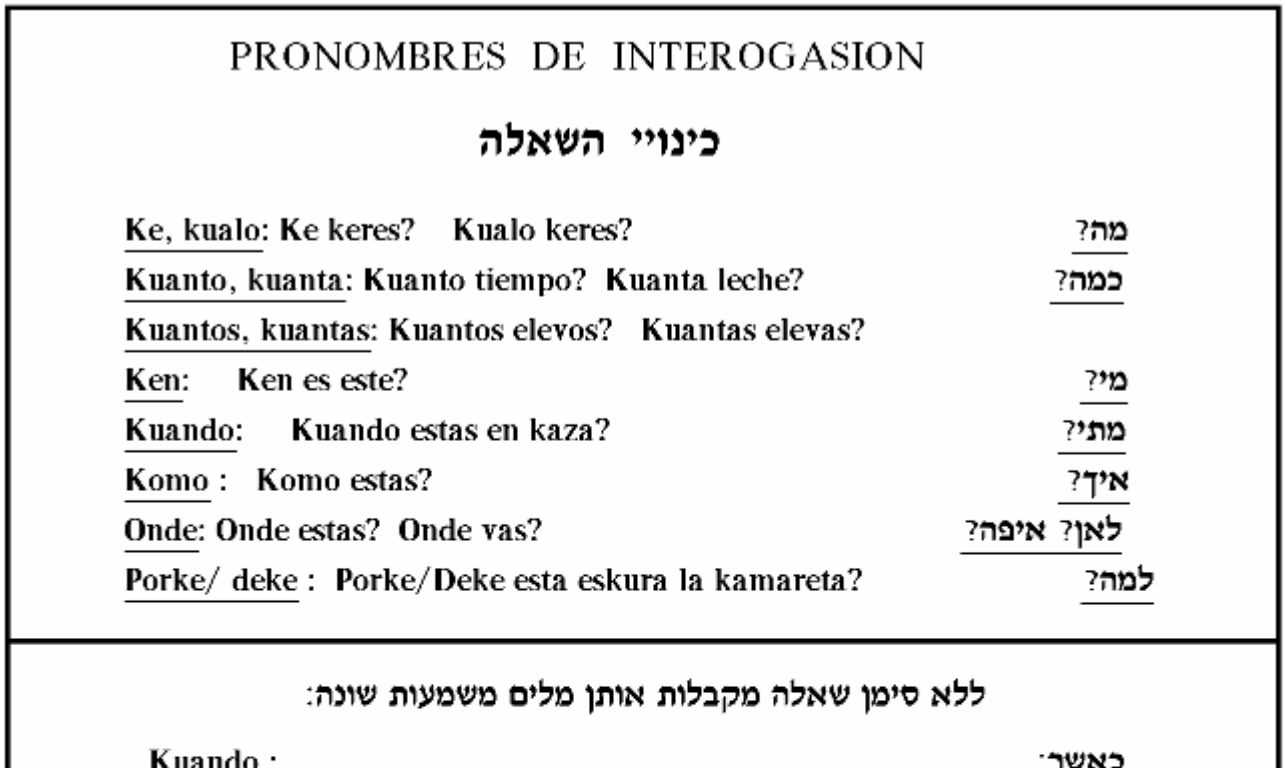
Estas = these (f.)

Akeyos = those (m.)

Akeyas = those (f.)

Akeyo = that thing

The Interogative:



PRONOMBRES DE INTEROGASION

כינויי השאלה

Ke, kualo: Ke keres? Kualo keres?	מה?
Kuanto, kuanta: Kuanto tiempo? Kuanta leche?	כמה?
Kuantos, kuantas: Kuantos elevos? Kuantas elevas?	
Ken: Ken es este?	מי?
Kuando: Kuando estas en kaza?	מתי?
Komo : Komo estas?	איך?
Onde: Onde estas? Onde vas?	לאן? איפה?
Porke/ deke : Porke/Deke esta eskura la kamareta?	למה?

ללא סימן שאלה מקבלות אותן מלים משמעות שונה:

Kuando : כאשר:

Kuando esto kon mi padre avlo en djudeo-espanyol

Komo : כמו:

Rina es komo su madre.

Onde: אצל:

David esta onde su tia.

Porke : מפני ש:

Porke la ventana es chika.

Interrogative

Ke, kualo: Ke keres? Kualo keres? = what?

Kuanto, kuanta: Kuanto tiempo? Kuanta leche? = how much?

Kuantos, quantas: kuantos elevos? Kuantas elevas? How many?

Ken: Ken es este? = who?

Kuando: Kuando estas en kaza? = when?

Komo: Komo estas? = how?

Onde: Onde estas? Onde vas? = where?

Porke/ deke: Porke/Deke esta eskira la kamareta? = why?

Attention! Without a question mark these words have a different meaning:

Kuando = when

Kuando esto kon mi padre evlo en djudeo-espanyol.

Komo = as, like

Rina es komo su madre.

Onde = to be at, with somebody

David esta onde su tia.

Porke = because

Porke la ventana es chika.

Giving the Time:

K e o r a e s ?	? מה השעה
Son las mueve	השעה תשע
Son las dos i media	השעה שתים וחצי
Son las dos i un kuarto	השעה שתים ורבע
Es la una	השעה אחת
La ora es sesh	השעה שש
La ora es sesh dela tadre	השעה שש בערב

What is the time?

The time is nine o'clock.

The time is two thirty.

The time is a quarter past two.

The time is one o'clock.

The time is six o'clock.

The time is six pm.

Exercises:

Please complete the following sentences while fitting the demonstrative pronouns to the nouns:

(Este) kuzina no es chika?
(Este) apartamentos son buenos?
(Akel) elevas son buenas?
(Akel) primos biven en Haifa?

Please build questions to the following sentences:

En mi apartamento ay dos kamaretas.
Kero estudiar el djudeo-espanyol.
Esta es mi amiga Dina.
Grasias, esto muy bien.
David esta en su kaza.
Porke la ventana es chika i no entra bastante luz.

Please write in Ladino the following hours:

10.15
12
1.30
5.20
18.00
7.45
24.00

Please complete the following proverbs:

Amor de yerno . . . . . .
No tomes kaza . . . . . .
Mijor tadre. . . . . .

Please translate int Ladino the following sentences:

Dani's mother in law loves her grandchild very much.

Your flat is very beautiful.

My brother in law lives in a big house.

How are your neighbours?

Their daughter in law is very beautiful.

Please read carefully the following passage and answer the questions:

La tia de Dani tiene dos inyetos muy intelijentes. Eyos biven en un chiko apartamento, kon un salon i dos kamaretas de echar. Eyos asperan a Dani ke deve venir a las sinko i media kon su esfuegra i sus dos kunyadas. La ora es tres i eyos tienen ainda muncho tiempo.

Who is waiting for Dani?

When should Dani arrive and with whom?

How many hours remain till they arrive?

Where does Dani's aunt live?

Where do both of her grandchildren live?

La kantiga de las oras

Alta alta va la luna	En Balat ay un Mentesh	La oyika koze koze
Kuando va la kriatura	Al moreno lo yaman Habesh	Abashalda ke repoze
Si keresh saver mi dama	Si keresh saver mi dama	Si keresh saver mi dama
La ora ya va por una.	La ora ya va por sesh.	La ora ya va por onze.
De kantar no me kedo boz	Por aya ay una fuente	Los mumdjis ya travan boche
El tiempo bolto a lodos	Por agua korre azeyte	El dia lo azen noche
Si keresh saver mi dama	Si keresh saver mi dama	Si keresh saver mi dama
La ora ya va por las dos.	La ora ya va por siete.	La ora ya va por dodje.
De kantar no me kedo ses	El pishkado ya 'sta kocho	Los hahamim ya s'asentaron
El tiempo abolto karayel	La nogada i el biskocho	El djuzgo ya empesaron
Si keresh saver mi dama	Si keresh saver mi dama	Si keresh saver mi dama
La ora ya va por las tres.	La ora ya va por ocho.	Las koplas ya s'akavaron.

A mi m'agrada garato	La suegra para malo ve
Kuando 'sta el vino barato	La 'lmuera del sar lo move
Si keresh saver mi dama	Si keresh saver mi dama
La ora ya va por kuatro.	La ora ya va por nueve.
En balat ya venden sisko	La prenyada entro en el mez
Ya lo pezan kon peziko	El Dio ke la aga nes
Si keresh saver mi dama	Si keresh saver mi dama
La ora ya va por sinko.	La ora ya va por diez.

Back

Lesson 16

LISION 16 – EL ORARIO

The Timetable

– A ke oras sale el primer tren de Haifa a Tel–Aviv?
– A las sesh de la manyana.
– Es muy demprano.
– El sigundo tren sale a las ocho. Se dize ke es mijor. Tiene vagones muevos i mas komodos.
– Este es mijor. Kuanto tiempo dura el viaje?
– Serka de una ora.
– I kuando parte el ultimo tren?
– A las vente–i–tres i kuarenta.

Audio

What time starts the first train from Haifa to Tel Aviv?

At six o'clock in the morning.

It is very early.

The second train leaves at eight. People say it is better. It has new waggons and more comfortable ones.

This is a better one. How long does the journey take?

About an hour.

And when does the last train depart?

At 23:30.

A la una yo nasi	כשאה אוחת נוצרתי
A las dos m'engrandesi	כשתיים ץרצתי
A las tres tenia amante	כשלוש היה לי אוהץ
A las kuatro me kazi	כאורבע התחתנתי
Me kazi kon mi amor	התחתנתי עם אוהבי
Alma i vida i korason	נפש וחיים ולב

I was born at one o'clock,

At two I grew up,

At three I had a lover,

At four I married:

I married my love,

Soul, life and heart.

Vocabulary:

Orario = timetable

Sale (V. SALIR) = leave, depart

Primer = first

Tren = train

Komodo = comfortable

Parte (V. PARTIR) = depart

Sigundo = second

Mijor = better

Tiempo = time

Dura (V. DURAR) = last, take (time)

Viaje = journey

Vagon = waggon

Manyana = morning

Ultimo = last

Numbers:

Mas Numeros

10	Diez	100	Sien
20	Vente	200	Dozientos
30	Trenta	300	Trezientos
40	Kuarenta	400	Kuatroshentos
50	Sinkuenta	500	Kinientos
60	Sesenta	600	Sheshentos
70	Setenta	700	Sietesientos
80	Ochenta	800	Ochosientos
90	Noventa	900	Novesientos

1000	Mil
2000	Dos mil

110 Sien-i-diez, Dozientos-i-. . .

Ordinal Numbers:

LOS NUMEROS ORDINALES
המספרים הסודרים

Primer (primero)	ראשון
Sigundo	שני
Treser (tresero)	שלישי
Kuatr-en	רביעי
Sink-en	חמישי
Sej-en	ששי
Siet-en	שביעי
Och-en	שמיני
Muev-en	תשיעי
Diez-en	עשירי

First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, nineth, tenth

LA FORMA IMPERSONALA

Impersonal Pronoun:

This pronoun is used when an action is attributed to an unknown person or group of persons:

Se dize ke ... = one says that

Se pensa ke = one thinks that

Se avla de = one speaks about

Exercises:

Please translate the dialogue into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences with words from our units dialogue:

El . . . . . tren parte a las vente-i-tres i kuarenta.
Es muy . . . . . .
El primer tren de Haifa sale a las . . . . . .
. . . . . ke es mijor.

Please add the ordinals in the list to the sentences and read each sentence you build out loud:

El primer tren sale a los ocho.

Second

Third

Fourth

Eighth

Tenth

Este es mi sigundo viaje en tren.

Third

Fifth

Seventh

El ultimo tren sale a las 19:45.

..... 20:30

..... 23:20

El primer tren de Haifa parte a las 8:15.

..... 10:30

..... Ultimo ..... 23:20.

El vijaje dura 60 minutos.

..... 45 ..... .

..... I ora i 20 minutos.

Please answer the following questions while using the times in brackets:

Kuando sale el primer otobus a Tel Aviv? (8:30).

A ke oras viene el avion de Madrid? (20:35).

Kuando parte el ultimo treno a Haifa? (23:40).

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

We eat at 10 o'clock.

The first lesson is at 8:15.

David leaves home at 9:20.

The last train is at 24:00.

This is the first train.

One says the new waggons are very comfortable.

One thinks the second train leaves very early.

Back

LISION 17 – LOS DIAS DE LA SEMANA

Lesson 17

The days of the week

- Onde bive tu madre?
- En Haifa. La vijito kada semana, dia de shabat.
- Dia de alhad viniente tengo echo en Haifa.
- La podemos vijitar endjuntos.
- Esta es una idea muy buena.
- Tengo echo asta mediodia. Podemos estar kon eya toda la tadre.
- I podemos tornar a la noche.
- Muy bien.

Dialogue:

Where does your mother live?

In Haifa. I visit here every week, on Saturday.

Next Sunday I have work (to do) in Haifa.

We can visit her together.

This is a very good idea.

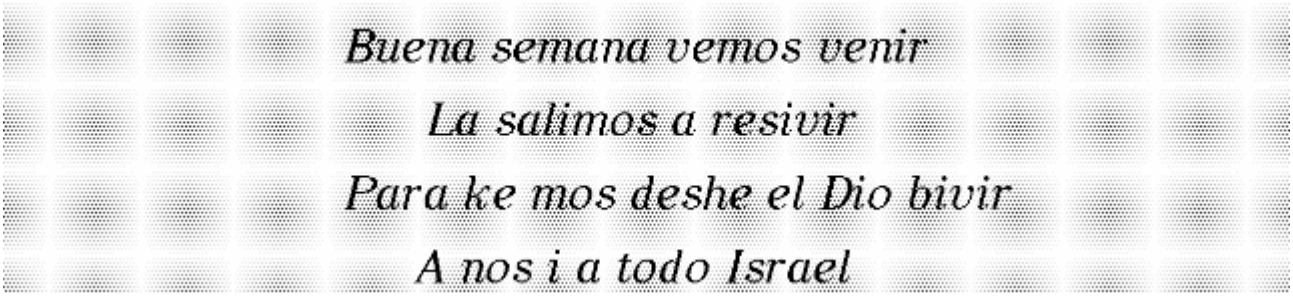
I have work till noon time. We can be with her the entire evening.

And we can return during the night.

Very good.

Audio

Text:



We see a good week coming,

We go out to welcome it,

So that the Lord will give us life,

Us and the whole Of Israel.

Vocabulary:

Podemos (V. PODER) = we can

Tarde = evening

Dia de Shabat = Saturday

Viniente = next

Asta = till

La vijito (V. VIJITAR) = visit

Kada = each

Mediodia = noon

Semana= week

Tornamos (V. TORNAR) = we return

Noche = night

Idea = idea

Enjjuntos = together

The days of the week:

Alhad = Sunday

Lunes = Monday

Martes = Tuesday

Mierkoles = Wednesday

Djuves = Thursday

Viernes = Friday

Shabat = Saturday

The parts of the day:

Manyana = morning

Noche = night

Mediodia = noon

Medianoche = midnight

Despues de mediodia = afternoon

Despues de medianoche = after midnight

Tarde = evening

We say:

Es demanyana, es mediodia, es la tarde, es denoche, es medianoche

Oy de manyana = this morning

Oy a la tarde = this evening

Oy a mediodia = today at noon

Oy a la noche = tonighht

Noche de Sabat = Friday night

Noche de elhad = Saturday evening

Exercises:

Please translate our dialogue into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences with words from our dialogue:

Yo vijito a mi madre kada semana, dia de. . . . .
Dia de. . . . . viniente tengo echo en Haifa.
Podemos estar kon eya toda la . . . . . .
Tengo echo asta . . . . . .
Podemos tornar a la . . . . . .

Please complete the following sentences:

El primer dia de la semana es . . . . . .
El sinken . . . . . .
El sejen . . . . . .
El treser . . . . . .
El sieten . . . . . .
El sigundo . . . . . .
El kuatren . . . . . .

Please complete the following sentences according to the example given in the first sentence:

Son las mueve. Es demanyana.
Son las dodje. Es . . . . . .
La ora es una. Es . . . . . .
Son las diez-i-siete. Es . . . . . .
Son las vente. Es . . . . . .
Son las vente-i-kuatro. Es . . . . . .

Please answer the followng questions:

Kuando vijitas a tu madre?
Asta kuando tienes echo?
Kuando tornamos?
Onde tienes echo dia de alhad viniente?

Please put the following days in the proper order:

mierkoles, djueves, martes, shabat, lunes, alhad, viernes

Please translate into Ladino the followng sentences:

Do you have work on monday?

We return at 10:00 o'clock.

Dani visits his father each friday.

Where is David this week?

The time is 7 o'clock in the evening.

Back

LISION 18 – ONDE ESTAVAS AYER?

Lesson 18

Where have you been yesterday?

Dialogue:

– Onde esta David?
– Estava aki ayer. Oy deve estar en su kaza.
– Deviamos komer endjuntos oy a mediodia.
– Agora no esta aki. Keres avlar kon el amanyana?
– Amanyana tengo muncho lavoro. Grasias de toda manera.
– De nada.

Where is David?

He was here yesterday. Today he must be at his home.

We should have eaten lunch today.

Now he isn't here. Do you want to talk with him tomorrow?

Tomorrow I have a lot of work to do. Thanks anyway.

Don't mention it.

Audio

Proverb:

Oy tu para mi, amanyana yo para ti
היום אוֹתה (צוֹשה) מאנה, מאחר אוֹנ׳ (אוֹצשה) מאנק

Today you for me, tomorrow I for you.

Vocabulary:

Ayer = Yesterday

De todo manera = anyway

Deviamos (V. DEVER) = we should have

Agora = now

Estana (V. ESTAR) = was

Manera = way

De nada = don't mention it

The Days and the Time

LOS DIAS EN EL TIEMPO

Oy = today

Amanyana = tomorrow

Despues de amanyana = the day after tomorrow

Anoche = last night

Ayer = yesterday

Antiyer = the day before yesterday

The Past tense (Imperfect) = Indefinite Past Tense

This tense expressed an action in the past which lasted for a time or took place repeatedly as a routine.

Eeamples:

Avlar	Komer
avl-ava	kom-ia
avl-avas	kom-ias
avl-ava	kom-ia
avl-avamos	kom-iamos
avl-avash	kom-iash
avl-avan	kom-ian

* The imperfect form of **ESTAR** is similar to that of **AVLAR**

* The verb **AVER** is conjugated exactly like **KOMER**. Only the 3rd person is differently conjugated: **AVIA**

Exercises:

Please translate the dialogue of our unit into Greek.

Please complete the following sentences with the vocabulary of our unit:

. . . . . komer endjuntos.
. . . . . tengo muncho lavoro.
Estava aki . . . . .
Oy . . . . . en su kaza.

Please change the tense of the following sentences from present to past (Imperfect):

Yo esto muy bien.
Dani avla muncho.
Mozotros moramos en una kaza grande.
Tu kantas kantes djudeo-espanyoles?

Vozotros kantash bien.

Dani kome muy poko.
Yo devo estar en Haifa.
Mozotros keremos avlar en ebreo.
Eyos deven estudiar aki.
Vozotros keresh komer?

Please give a positive answer to the following questions:

Tu estavas ayer en Haifa?
Eyos avlavan bien en ebreo?
Yo morava aki?
El devia komer kon David?
Mozotros avlavamos bien?

Please write the following words chronologically:

Oy, amanyana, ayer, antiyer, despues de amanyana

Please correct the following sentences by replacing the mistaken conjugation of the verby with the correct one:

Ayer estamos onde Dani.
Agora keriamos avlar en ebreo.
Dani deve estar en Haifa ayer.
Mi madre venia oy de Haifa.
Vozotros kantash ayer muy bien.

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino while using the past form of the verbs:

You used to speak with the teacher.

Yesterday I didn't feel well.

Dani used to eat at his aunt's.

Rina used to write very well.

Back

LISION 19 – OGANYO I AGORANANYO

Lesson 19

This year and last year

– Asta el anyo pasado mi tio bivia en Haifa.
– Mozotros eramos vizinos. Komo esta agora?
– Asta agorananyo era rezio komo el fierro, ma agora...
– Kualo tiene? No esta bien?
– No, oganyo no esta bien. Esta hazino.
– Sano i rezio ke este.

Dialogue:

Until last year, my uncle lived in Haifa.

We were neighbours. How does he (feel) now?

Till last year he was strong like iron. But now...

What does he have? He does not (feel) well?

No. This year he does not feel well. He is ill.

Let him be well and strong.

Audio

Vocabulary:

Rezio = strong

Hazino = ill

Fierro = iron

Pasado = gone, last (year)

Oganyo = this year

Mez = month

Asta = until

Anyo= year

Komo = as, like

Agora = now

Sano = healthy, well

Agorananyo = last year

Proverbs:

Rezio komo el fierro = As strong as iron.

Fuerte komo el leon = As strong as a lion.

Dulse komo la miel = As sweet as honey.

Amargo komo la fiel = As bitter as bile.

The suffix -ADA:

The suffix -**ADA** with temporal nouns (day, night, year etc.) changes somewhat their meaning. For example, "NOCHADA" means: "during the night", like in the blessing: "Nochada buena" (a cultural or sport event), "Tadrada" and "Jornada". These are used in festive events which take place during a relatively long period of time during the day or the evening: " Tadrada Folklorika".

Manyana	–	Manyanada
Tadre	–	Tadrada
Noche	–	Nochada
Semana	–	Semanada
Anyo	–	Anyada
Dia	–	Jornada*

Additional verbs (imperfect -past tense):

Ser	Bivir
er-a	biv-ia
er-as	biv-ias
er-a	biv-ia
er-amos	biv-iamos
er-ash	biv-iash
er-an	biv-ian

Exercises:

Please translate our unit's dialogue into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences with words from our dialogue:

Mi tio . . . . en Haifa.
Asta agorananyo . . . rezio komo el fierro.
. . . . . no esta bien.
Mozotros . . . . . vizinos.
Komo . . . . agora?
Sano i . . . . ke este.

Please create the past tense of the following sentences:

Mi ermano bive solo.	Mozotros bivimos en Haifa
. . . . . kome muncho.	. . . . . semos de Tel Aviv.
. . . . . es buen elevo.	. . . . . komemos en kaza

Yo se rezio komo el fierro.
Esto es dulse komo la miel.
Tu sos fuerte komo el leon.

Please correct the mistakes in the following sentences, by using the right tense:

Agorananyo mi tio es rezio komo el fierro.
Oganyo no estava bien.
Ayer komemos kon Dani i Rina.
Agorananyo David i Rina biven en Haifa.
Oganyo eyos eran buenos elevos.

Please answer the following sentences according to our unit's dialogue:

Onde bivia tu tio asta el anyo pasado?
Komo esta tu tio?
Kualo tiene? No esta bien?

Please complete the following sentences by using the past tense of the verbs in brackets:

Mi padre (b i v i r) en Tel Aviv.
Agorananyo (e s t a r) muy bien.
Mozotros (s e r) vizinos.
Dani i Rina (k e r e r) bivir en Tel Aviv.
Yo (k a n t a r) bien kantes djudeo-espanyoles.

Please translate the followng sentences into Ladino:

Last year my father was very ill.

David lived in Jerusalem.

Where have you been neighbours?

Where did your uncle live last year?

Haven't you been friends?

Back

Lesson 20

Repetition and Summary:

The Ordinal Numbers:

LOS NUMEROS ORDINALES
המספרים הסודרים

Primer (primero)	ראשון
Sigundo	שני
Treser (tresero)	שלישי
Kuatr-en	רביעי
Sink-en	חמישי
Sej-en	ששי
Siet-en	שביעי
Och-en	שמיני
Muev-en	תשיעי
Diez-en	עשירי

First, second, third, fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, nineth, tenth

The day of the week:

Alhad = Sunday

Lunes = Monday

Martes = Tuesday

Mierkoles = Wednesday

Djuves = Thursday

Viernes = Friday

Shabat = Saturday

The parts of the day:

Manyana = morning

Noche = night

Mediodia = noon

Medianoche = midnight

Despues de mediodia = afternoon

Despues de medianoche = after midnight

Tarde = evening

We say:

Es demanyana, es mediodia, es la tarde, es denoche, es medianoche

Oy de manyana = this morning

Oy a la tarde = this evening

Oy a mediodia = today at noon

Oy a la noche = tonighht

Noche de Sabat = Friday night

Noche de elhad = Saturday evening

The day in time:

Oy = today

Amanyana = tomorrow

Despues de amanyana = the day after tomorrow

Anoche = last night

Ayer = yesterday

Antiyer = the day before yesterday

The Imperfect (past tense):

This tense expressed an action in the past which lasted for a time or took place repeatedly as a routine.

Examples:

Avlar	Komer

avl-ava	kom-ia
avl-avas	kom-ias
avl-ava	kom-ia
avl-avamos	kom-iamos
avl-avash	kom-iash
avl-avan	kom-ian

* The imperfect form of **ESTAR** is similar to that of **AVLAR**

* The verb **AVER** is conjugated exactly like **KOMER**. Only the 3rd person is differently conjugated: **AVIA**

Exercises:

Please write in Ladino the ordinal numbers and the hours in brackets:

El (1) tren salea las (17.30).
El (5) tren vienea la (1.15).
El viaje dura (50) minutos.

Please complete the following sentences:

Oy es lunes. Antiyer era . . . . . .
Ayer era mierkoles. Oy es . . . . . .
Oy es alhad. Ayer era

Oy es aniad. Ayer era . . . . .
Antiyer era martes. Despues de amanyana sera . . . . .

Please complete the following sentences with the imperfect of the verbs in brackets:

Agorananyo (a v l a r) kon mi madre kada semana.
Eyos (k o m e r) endjuntos kada dia de shabat.
David i Sara (v i j i t a r) a Rivka kada dia de djueves.
El tio de David (b i v i r) en Haifa.
Mi padre (s e r) rezio komo el fierro.
Ayer David (e s t a r) aki.
Tu no (a v l a r) bien en djudeo- espanyol.
El no (s e r) buen elevo.
Mozotros (k e r e r) morar en Tel Aviv.
Vozotros (b i v i r) en Haifa.

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino while using the imperfect tens of the verbs:

What time does the first train to Haifa depart?

How long does the journey from Haifa to Tel Aviv take?

When do you visit your parents?

On tuesday I work till the afternoon.

Yesterday we were at your parents house.

Last week I was in Tel Aviv.

Last year I felt very well.

Last year you didn't speak Ladino.

My uncle lives in Haifa.

Back

LISION 21 – LA SALUD

Lesson 21

Health Issues

- David, eskrivites a tu padre?
- No, oy no esto bien. Tengo una muy fuerte dolor de kavesa.
- Meldates muncho i kansates tus ojos?
- No kreo.
- Tienes kaentura?
- No, ma oy tosi un poko i tengo abashada.
- Saludozo ke estes!

Dialogue:

David, did you write to your father?

No. Today I don't feel well. I have a very strong headache.

Did you read today much and tired up your eyes?

I don't think so.

Do you have fever?

No. But today I caught a little and I have a running nose.

I wish you good health!

Audio

Vocabulary:

Fuerte = strong

Kavesa = head

Ojo = eye

Meldates (v.) = you read

Tosi (V.) = caugh

Un poko = a little

Saludozo = healthy

Eskrivites (V.) = you wrote

Kansates (V.) = you tired up

Kreo (V.) = I think

Kaentura = fever

Agorananyo = last year

Abashada = running nose

Additional Vocabulary:

Dolor de diente = tootache

Tos = caugh

Desfriado = to catch a cold

Gripa = flue

Bindisiones	ברכות
Saludozo ke estes!	שתהיה בריכו!
Sano i rezio!	(שתהיה) בריכו וחזק!
Salu' i ventura ke tengas!	שיהיו לך בריכות ואזלה!

Greetings:

Saludozo ke estes! = Wishing you good health!

Sano i rezio! = May you be healthy and strong!

Salu' i ventura ke tengas! = Wishing you health and luck!

El Paso

A tense which expresses an action in the past which was completed:

Kansar	Toser	Eskrivir
kans-i	tos-i	eskriv-i
kans-ates	tos-ites	eskriv-ites
kans-o	tos-io	eskriv-io
kans-imos	tos-imos	eskriv-imos
kans-atesh	tos-itesh	eskriv-itesh
kans-aron	tos-ieron	eskriv-ieron

Exercises:

Please translate the dialogue in the beginning of this lesson into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences with the vocabulary of this unit:

Tengo . . . . de kavesa.
. . . . . tus ojos.
. . . . . muncho?
Tienes . . . . . .
. . . . . a tu padre?
Oy . . . . un poko.

Please conjugate the following verbs in their past (Pasado) tense:

Dani (eskrivir)	Yo (toser)	Mozotros (kansar)
Vozotros	Eyos	Rina . . . . .
Tu	Tu	Yo . . . . .
Eyos	Vozotros . . .	Vozotros . . . . .
Yo	El	Tu . . . . .
Mozotros	Mozotros . . .	Eyos . . . . .

Please complete the sentences with the past tense (Pasado) of the verbs in brackets:

Mozotros (e s k r i v i r) a tu padre.
Dani (t o s e r) muncho.

Yo (k a n s a r) **mis ojos.**
Vozotros (k o m e r) **kon Dani?**
Tu (m e l d a r) **muncho.**

Please answer the following questions:

Please build sentences with the following words:

Please build sentences with the following verbs:

Eskrivimos
Kansaron
Tosio

Please translate into Ladino the following sentences:

Dani spoke very well.

We wrote to Moshe's uncle.

Did you read many books?

I ate with Rina.

Did you talk to the teacher?

Nete Bonete

El rey tenia un ijo, Nete Bonete
Un ijo regalado
Echo no tenia, lo metio 'mpiegado
Gana ke gana, avansa k'avansa
Avanso un dukado.
Gana ke gana, avansa k'avansa
Se merko un sayo
Ancho le vino, largo le vino
Nete Bonete lo korto d'abasho
Kurto le vino, strecho le vino
Nete Bonete lo korto d'en medio.

Audio and notes

Back

LISION 22 – ONDE EL DOKTOR

Lesson 22

The Physician

- Doktor, no esto bien. Kreo ke esto hazino.
- Kualo tienes?
- Estuvi afuera, en el frio. Anoche tuvi fuertes dolores i tosi muncho.
- Tuvites kaentura?
- Si. 39 grados.
- Tienes gripa. Deves tomar estas milizinas i estar en kaza una semana.

Dialogue:

Doctor, I don't feel well. I think I'm ill.

What do you have?

I was outdoors. (Out) in the cold. Yesterday I had strong pains and I caughed a lot.

Did you have fever?

Yes. 39 degrees.

You got a flu. You need to take this medicines and stay at home for a week.

Audio

Proverbs:

La komida de la vizina es milizona = The meal of the neighbour - a medicine.

Espina por melizina = A thorn for medicine.

Vocabulary:

Estuvi (V. Estar) = I was

Frio = cold

Tuvi (V. Tener) = I had

Melizina = medicine

Tomar (V.) = to take

Hazino = ill

Afuera = outside

Anoche = yesterday

Grado = degree

Gripa = flu

El Pasado (II)

Estar	Tener
estuv-i	tuv-i
estuv-ites	tuv-ites
estuv-o	tuv-o
estuv-imos	tuv-imos
estuv-itesh	tuv-itesh
estuv-ieron	tuv-ieron

Additional vocabulary:

Hazinura = desease

Milizinar (v.) = cure

Malato = sick person

Melizinamiento = recovery

Malatia = desease

Exercises:

Please translate into Ladino the dialogue of this unit.

Please complete the following sentences with this unit's vocabulary:

Kreo ke esto . . . . . .
Tuvites . . . . ?
Deves tomar . . . . . .
Anoche. . . . . fuertes dolores.
. . . . . gripa.

Please complete the following sentences with the past tense (pasado) of the verbs in brackets:

Yo (tener) fuertes dolores.	Yo (estar) afuera.
Dani	Eyos . . . . .
Mozotros	Tu . . . . .
Eyos	Vozotros . . . . .
Tu	El . . . . .
Vozotros	Mozotros . . . . .

Please answer the following questions:

Tuvites frio?
Dani tuvo kalor?
Yo no tuvi kaentura?
Eyos tuvieron ermanos?
Vozotros tuvitesh lisiones?
Mozotros no tuvimos amigos?
Tu estuvites en kaza?
Dani estuvo bien?

Please complete the following sentences with the past tense of the verbs in brackets:

Dani (t e n e r) **fuertes dolores.**
Mozotros (e s t a r) **en Haifa.**
Tu (t o s e r) **muncho.**
Yo no (e s t a r) **bien.**
Eyos (t e n e r) **frio.**
Vozotros (e s t a r) **onde Dani?**
Dani (e s t a r) **kon su primo.**
Mozotros (e s t a r) **kon kaentura.**
Yo (t o s e r) **muncho.**
Tu (t e n e r) **munchas lisiones.**

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

Dani had a strong hearache.

We didn't feel well.

Did you have fever?

We had the flu.

Were you in the lesson?

They had many friends.

Back

Lesson 23

The Ployclinic

- Oy devo ir a la klinika.
- Para kualo?
- Kero ir al mediko espesialista de garon.
- En esta klinika ay buenos espesialistas?
- Si. I ay un buen laboratorio para azer analizas. Ma para hazinuras graves i operasiones, kualo ay?
- Para esto klaro ke kale ir al ospital.

Dialogue:

Today I must go to the polyclinic.

What for?

I want to see an ENT specialist.

Are there good specialists in this polyclinic?

Yes. And they have a good lab for the check ups.

But for serious deseases and operations, what do you have?

For that it is obvious you must go to a hospital.

Audio

Proverb:

Yerros del mediko – la tierra los kuvre

אל טיירה לוס קובריי דיל מידיקו

Earth covers the of the doctor.

Vocabulary:

Klinika = polyclinic

Espesialista = expert

Laboratorio = laboratory

Analiza = analysis, blood test, check ups

Grave = grav

Klaro = obvious

Ir (V.) = to go

Mediko = physician

Garon = throat

Azer (V.) = to do

Hazinura = desease

Operasion = operation

Ospital = hospital

Additional vocabulary:

Infirmera = nurse

Kura = medicine

Injeksion = injection

Pildola = pill

Malatia = desease

Milizina = medicine

The prepositions:

Para = for

Kon = with

En = in

De = of, from

A = to

Examples:

Los elevos son de Tel Aviv, Haifa i Jerusalem.

Para hazinuras graves i operasiones.

The Past III.

To be = SER

El Pasado (III)

Ser

fu-i
fu-ites
fu-e
fu-imos
fu-itesh
fu-eron

Exercises:

Please translate the dialogue of our unit into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences with the past tense of the verb SER:

Dani (s e r) un buen elevo.
Yo . . . . . .
Vozotros . . . . . .
Eyos . . . . . .
Tu . . . . . .
Mozotros . . . . . .

Please complete the following sentences with one of the propositions in the list:

Kero ir . . mediko espesialista.
El mediko esta . . la klinika.
Dani avla . . . su amigo.
. . . . hazinuras graves kale ir al ospital.
Este mediko es espesialista . . garon.

para, en, kon, al (= a el) , de

Please compose sentences containing the following prepositions:

Kon: . . . . . .
A: . . . . . .
De: . . . . . .
En: . . . . . .
Para: . . . . . .

Please build questions to the following answers:

. . . . . ?
Oy komi kon mi amigo.
. . . . . ?
Estas milizinas son para mi amigo.
. . . . . ?
David es de Haifa.
. . . . . ?
David estudia en el kurso de djudeo- espanyol.

Please complete the following sentences with the past tense of SER:

Tu (s e r) **un buen ijo.**
Yo (s e r) **bovo.**
Lea (s e r) **una buena profesora.**
Eyos (s e r) **muy negros.**
Vozotros (s e r) **vizinos de mi padre.**
Mozotros (s e r) **buenos amigos.**

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

He was very stupid.

We ate with our friends.

This book is for David.

This is Rina's house.

You learn in this class.

Back

LISION 24 – EN EL OSPITAL

Lesson 24

In the Hospital

– Komo esta el tio Daniel?
– Esta en el ospital.
– Kualo tiene?
– Le esta tuyendo muncho la tripa.
– Puede ser ke es apendisit? Ay menester de operasion?
– Ainda no es klaro. Estan aziendo analizas.
– Sano ke este!

Dialogue:

How does uncle Danie feel?

He is in hospital.

What does he have?

His stomach aches very much.

Maybe it is appendicitis? Is there a need for an operation?

It isn't clear yet. They are doing examinations.

Wish him health!

Audio

Vocabulary:

Esta tuyendo = it is painful

Puede ser = maybe

Estan aziendo = the are doing

Klaro = clear

Ospital = hospital

Tripa = stomach

Menester = need

Apendisit = Appendicitis

Additional vocabulary:

Sala de operasiones = operating room

Farmasia = pharmacy

Tomar el puso = pulse check

Termometro = thermometer

Konsulta = consultation

EL PREZENTE KONTINUO

Present continous = an action continuing in the present

Estar + djerundivo: esta tuyendo (hurting)

We use this tense in one of the following cases:

1. When we wish to stress an action or a situation is continuing:

Esto tosiendo = I'm caughing

Me esta tuyendo el garon = I got a sore throat

2. When we want to express an action or situation which are habitual:

Sara esta lavorando en la banka = Sarah is working in the bank.

David esta viviendo kon su parde = David is living with his father.

3. In order to express an action which is due shortly:

Estamos serrando la butika = We are closing the shop.

Ya esto viniendo = I am coming soon.

One can also use the inperfect instead:

Estava tosiendo

Dgerundivo: (Radical) + ando/iendo

Kansar: kans +ando = kansando

Toser: tos+iendo = tosiendo

Bivir: bib+iendo = biviendo

Exercises:

Please translate into Ladino our unit's dialogue.

Please complete the sentences with this unit's vocabulary:

Sano . . . . .
Al tio Daniel le . . . . . la tripa.
Estan . . . . . analizas.
Ay . . . . . de operasion?
. . . . . ke es apendisit?
Ainda no es . . . .
. . . . tiene?

Please insert in the following sentences the Presente Kontinuo of the verbs in brackets:

Le (t u y i r) la tripa.
Vozotros (a v l a r) kon Rina.
Yo (k o m e r) muy bien.
Tu (v i j i t a r) a tu tia?
Eyos (e s t u d i a r).
Mozotros (e s k r i v i r) a David.
Dani i Rina (k o m e r).
Yo (m e l d a r) un livro muy ermozo.
Dani (e s k r i v i r) a Rina.
Mozotros (a s p e r a r) a Dani.
Vozotros (a v l a r) en ebreo.
Tu (e s t u d i a r) muy poko.

Please answer the following questions:

Kon ken estash avlando?
Tu estas eskriviendo?
Mozotros estamos komiendo?
Vozotros estash asperando?
Dani esta tosiendo?
Tu estas avlando kon Dani?
Eyos estan komiendo kon Rina?
Yo no esto estudiando bien?

Please translate into Ladino:

My head hurts.

I'm speaking with Dani.

Dani is caughing a bit.

We are waiting for my brother.

Are you writing to Rina?

Back

Unit 25

Repetition and summary

El Pasado:

This tense expresses an action which took place in the past and already is completed.

El Pasado

זמן המבטא פעולה בעבר שהושלמה והסתיימה.

Kansar	Toser	Eskrivir
kans-i	tos-i	eskriv-i
kans-ates	tos-ites	eskriv-ites
kans-o	tos-io	eskriv-io
kans-imos	tos-imos	eskriv-imos
kans-atesh	tos-itesh	eskriv-itesh
kans-aron	tos-ieron	eskriv-ieron

Ser	Estar	Tener
fu-i	estuv-i	tuv-i
fu-ites	estuv-ites	tuv-ites
fu-e	estuv-o	tuv-o
fu-imos	estuv-imos	tuv-imos
fu-itesh	estuv-itesh	tuv-itesh
fu-eron	estuv-ieron	tuv-ieron

Las Prepozisiones:

LAS PREPOZISIONES

מילות היחס

a,	de,	en,	kon,	para
ל-	מ-, של	ב-	עם	בשביל

במקרה שיש כמה מילים במשפט הזקוקות לאותה מילת יחס, משתמשים בה רק פעם אחת, לפני המילה הראשונה ומוותרים עליה אח"כ:

* Los elevos son de Tel Aviv, Haifa, i Yerushalayim.
* Para hazinuras graves i operasiones.

The prepositions:

Para = for

Kon = with

En = in

De = of, from

A = to

Examples:

Los elevos son de Tel Aviv, Haifa i Jerusalem.

Para hazinuras graves i operasiones.

El Prezente Kontinuo:

EL PREZENTE KONTINUO

הפעולה הנמשכת בהווה

Estar + Djerundivo: Esta tuyendo

משתמשים בצורה זו בשלושת המצבים הבאים:

1. כאשר רוצים להדגיש את המשכיותה של פעולה או של מצב מסויים:

Esto tosiendo	**אני משתעל**
Me esta tuyendo el garon	**כואב לי הגרון**

2. כשרוצים לבטא פעולה או מצב שהפכו לשגרתיים:

Sara esta lavorando en la banka	**שרה עובדת בבנק**
David esta biviendo kon su padre	**דויד גר עם אביו**

3. כדי לבטא פעולה העומדת להתרחש בעתיד הקרוב:

Estamos serrando la butika	**אנו סוגרים את החנות**
Ya esto viniendo	**אני כבר בא**

אפשר להטות צורה זו גם ב- Imperfekto: **Estava tosiendo**

DJERUNDIVO : (RADIKAL) + -ANDO/-IENDO

Kansar:	**Kans+ando**	**= Kansando**
Toser :	**Tos+iendo**	**= Tosiendo**
Bivir:	**Biv+iendo**	**= Biviendo**

Present continous = an action continuing in the present

Estar + djerundivo: esta tuyendo (hurting)

We use this tense in one of the following cases:

1. When we wish to stress an action or a situation is continuing:

Esto tosiendo = I'm caughing

Me esta tuyendo el garon = I got a sore throat

2. When we want to express an action or situation which are habitual:

Sara esta lavorando en la banka = Sarah is working in the bank.

David esta viviendo kon su parde = David is living with his father.

3. In order to express an action which is due shortly:

Estamos serrando la butika = We are closing the shop.

Ya esto viniendo = I am coming soon.

One can also use the inperfect instead:

Estava tosiendo

Dgerundivo: (Radical) + ando/iendo

Kansar: kans +ando = kansando

Toser: tos+iendo = tosiendo

Bivir: bib+iendo = biviendo

Exercises:

Please insert the past tense (pasado) of the verbs in brackets into the following sentences:

Mozotros (e s k r i v i r) **a tu padre.**
Dani (t o s e r) **muncho.**
Vozotros (k o m e r) **kon Dani?**
Dani (t e n e r) **fuertes dolores.**
La noche (s e r) **muy dura.**
Mozotros (t e n e r) **dolor de kavesa.**
Eyos (e s t a r) **hazinos.**

Please complete the following sentences while using the suitable preposition:

Oy devo avlar . . . el profesor.
Mi mediko esta . . . la klinika.
Para . . . son estos livros?
Kon . . . keres komer oy?
El mediko avlo . . . Dina.
El ospital es . . . kavzos graves.

Please insert the present continuous of the verbs in brackets into the following sentences:

Le (t u y i r) la kavesa.
Dani (a v l a r) kon Rina.
Mozotros (k o m e r).
Eyos (t e n e r) dolor detripa?
Mozotros (k o m e r).

Please read the following passage carefully and answer the following questions:

What happened to Dina?

Where did she go?

What did she do?

What do they do to her now?

How is se doing?

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino while using the past tense (Passado) of the verbs:

David's daughter had strong pain in (of) the eyes.

Yesterday I ate at my aunt's.

Last week we were in Haifa.

The day before yesterday we talked to all pupils.

David was a very good neighbour.

Back

LISION 26 – LOS UFISIOS

Lesson 26

The professions

- Tienes dos minutos? Kero akonsejarme kon ti.
- Ke problema tienes?
- Mi primo vino komo ole. Kero ayudarle a topar lavoro.
- Tiene algun ufisio? De kontable, elektrisiano, tornero?
- No, no se embezo ufisio.
- Fuitesh al Servisio de Okupasion?
- Si, ma asta agora no le toparon ningun lavoro ke le konviene.
- No kale deskorajarse. Devesh bushkar en los jurnales tambien. Ay munchos anunsios para lavoros en fabrikas, oteles, magazenes i mas.

Dialogue:

Do you have two minutes? I want to consult with you.

What problem do you have?

My cousin came as an immigrant. I want to help him find work.

Does he have any profession? (That) of an accountant, electrician, lathe operator?

No, he didn't learn any profession.

Did you go to the employment services?

Yes, but until now they didn't fina any suitable job.

You must't give up. You must also look,in the newspapers. There are many ads

For jobs in factories, hotels, shops etc.

Audio

Vocabulary:

Akonsejarse (V.) = colsult

Minuto = a moment

Toparon (V.) = they found

Kontable = accountant

Tornero = turner

Servisio = service

Ningun = any

Konviene (V.) = suitable

Fabrika = factory

Bushkar (V.) = search for

Jurnal = newspaper

Ufisio = profession

Problema = problem

Ayudar (V.) = help

Lavoro = work

Elektrisiano = electrician

Se embezo (V.) = studied, learned

Okupasion = work, labour

Amigo = friend

Komo = as

Deskorajarso (V.) = dispair

Anunsio = ad

The Reflexive Pronouns

Te	Vos
Se	Se (Sen)

The Reflexive Verbs:

Los Verbos Refleksivos

הפעלים הרפלקסיביים

Infinitivo:		**Akonsejarse**
Prezente:	**Me**	**akonsej-o**
	Te	**akonsej-as**
	Se	**akonsej-a**
	Mos	**akonsej-amos**
	Vos	**akonsej-ash**
	Se	**akonsej-an**

The Imperfecto and Pasado conjugation is done similarly by adding the reflexive pronoun before the verb.

When the reflexive verb appears in a combination of two consecutive verbs, and is in Infinitivo, one can transfer the pronoun to the end of the verb and to add it to this verb:

Example : Keremos akonsejermos

The pronouns are the same in both cases, but we have SEN instead of SE:

Se keren akonsejer - Keren akonsejersEN

Exercises:

Please translate into Ladino our units dialogue.

Please conjugate the verbs in Prezente and Refleksivo:

Tu (e m b e z a r) **un buen ufisio.**	**Kero** (a k o n s e j a r) **kon mi tio.**
El . . . . . **.lavoro.**	**Devemos** . . . . . **kon Dani.**
Vozotros. . . . . **a eskrivir.**	**Eyos keren** . . . . . **kon ti.**

Please complete the Following sentences with the reflexive of the verb in brackets:

Mozotros no devemos (d e s k o r a j a r).
Sara kere (a k o n s e j a r) **kon David.**
Yo devo (e m b e z a r).
No deves (k a n s a r) **muncho.**
Vozotros no keresh (e m b e z a r) **a eskrivir?**
No kero (d e s k o r a j a r).
Devemos (a k o n s e j a r) **kon el profesor.**

Which are the questions for the following answers?

. . . . . ?
Si, ya kero embezarme a eskrivir

. . . . . ?
No, el no kere embezarse el inglez

. . . . . ?
Si, deven akonsejarsen kon el profesor

Please build sentences with the Prezente and Refleksivo of the following verbs:

Embezarse
Kansarse
Lavarse
Vistirse

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

I would like to consult with Sarah.

Dani should have learned a profession.

My brother got very tired.

In the newspapers there are many ads.

They did not find a suitable job for him.

You should have learned a good profession.

Back

LISION 27 – EL TIEMPO

Lesson 27

The weather

- Oy el tiempo esta mas yelado. Tengo un poko frio.
- Kualo se puede azer? El invierno es la sezon de las luvias i del frio.
- En Yerushalayim aze tambien nyeve.
- Si avra nyeve kero venir a ver. En Tel Aviv no ay nunka nyeve.
- Yo espero ke el tiempo no estara muy yelado. La nyeve i la luvia traen muncha umidita.

Dialogue:

Today the weather is colder. I'm a little bit cold.

What can one do? The winter is a season of rains and cold (weather).

In Jerusalem even (also) snow falls.

If snow (will) fall, I want to come and see. In Tel Aviv it never snows.

I hope that the weather will not be very cold. The snow and the rain bring a lot of humidity (with them).

Audio

Prayers for rain which were changed in the Sepharadi communities during droughts:

Agua, Dio = Rain, oh God!

Ke la tierra la demanda, = because the earth demands it,

Chikos i pekenyos: = Children and badies

Agua keremos= We want water

Vocabulary:

Yelado = cold

Un poko = a little bit

Sezon = season

Nyeve = snow

Traer (V.) = bring

Umidita = humidity

Kaente = hot

Teimpo = weather

Frio = cold

Invierno = winter

Luvia = rain

Nunka = never

Esperar (v.) = hope for

Kalor = heat

El tiempo esta yelado = the weather is cold

El tiempo esta kaente = the weather is hot

Tengo frio = I'm cold

Tengo kalor = I'm hot

Aze nyeve/luvia = it snows, it rains

El Futoro = Future Tense

EL FUTURO

זמן עתיד

Ser	Estar	Tener
ser-e	estar-e	tendr-e
ser-as	estar-as	tendr-as
ser-a	estar-a	tendr-a
ser-emos	estar-emos	tendr-emos
ser-esh	estar-esh	tendr-esh
ser-an	estar-an	tendr-an

AVER: Avra

Exercises:

Please translate our dialogue into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences with the vocabulary of this unit:

El . . . . . es la sezon de las luvias.
El tiempo . . . mas yelado.
. . . . se puede azer?
En Tel Aviv no . . . . nunka nyeve.
La nyeve i la luvia . . . . . muncha umidita.

Please complete the following sentences while using the future tense of the verbs in brackets:

Dani (s e r) el mijor elevo.
Yo (e s t a r) kon David.
Este invierno no (a v e r) muncha luvia.
El tiempo (e s t a r) yelado.
Amanyana yo (t e n e r) mas tiempo.
Esta tadre Dani i yo (e s t a r) en kaza.
Rina (s e r) una buena eleva.
Mozotros (s e r) buenos vizinos.
Este enverano (a v e r) muncha kalor.

Please join together the fitting pairs:

1. Esta kaente	( ) no aze nunka nyeve.
2. El invierno	( ) tengo kalor.
3. En Tel Aviv	( ) estaremos en kaza.
4. El tiempo esta yelado	( ) es la sezon de las luvias.
5. Dani i yo	( ) tengo frio.
6. Agua Dio	( ) seran buenas elevas.
7. Sara i Rina	( ) kero venir a ver.
8. Si aze nyeve	( ) ke la tierra la demanda.

Please write down sentences with the oppisite meaning to the following:

El tiempo esta yelado.
Tengo muncha kalor.

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

I'm cold.

Tomorrow it will be very hot.

The day after to,orrow we'll be in Haifa.

When will you be home?

Rina will be a good pupil.

Will you have time this evening?

You will be good students.

The weather is cold.

You will be very cold.

Tomorrow we will have a lot of rain.

Back

LISION 28 – LAS SEZONES

Lesson 28

The Seasons

- Este enverano vas a tomar vakansas?
- No. Prefero salir en vakansas en otonyo. Es mas fresko.
- Tienes razon. En enverano aze muncha kalor.
- Es mijor tomar vakansas en otonyo o en primavera.
- Onde vash a ir?
- Estaremos una semana en Eylat.
- No es muy kaente?
- Es verdad ke aze muncha kalor, ma el ayre ayi es seko.

Dialogue:

This summer, will you take a vacation?

No. I rather go out (take a) on vacation in autumn. It is cooler then.

You are right. In summer it is very hot.

It's better to go on vacation in autumn or spring.

Where will you go?

We'll be a week in Eilat.

Isn't it very hot?

It is true that it is very hot, but the air is very dry.

Audio

Ne me aze ni frio ni kalor = I don't care.

Vocabulary:

Vakansas = vacation

Otonyo = autumn

Fresko = cool

Verdad = truth

Ayre = air

Enverano = summer

Prefero (V.) = I prefer

Tomar (V.) = to take

Primavera = spring

Seko = dry

Ayi = there

Futuro II = Future Tense II

FUTURO (II)

(II) זמן עתיד

Avlar	Komer	Bivir
avlar-e	komer-e	bivir-e
avlar-as	komer-as	bivir-as
avlar-a	komer-a	bivir-a
avlar-emos	komer-emos	bivir-emos
avlar-esh	komer-esh	bivir-esh
avlar-an	komer-an	bivir-an

Creating Future tense with the verb IR:

EL FUTURO KON EL VERBO I R
IR העתיד עם הפועל

IR (Prezente) + a + Infinitivo

Yo vo	a tomar	Yo vo/va tomar
Tu vas	. . . . .	
El va	. . . . .	El va tomar
Mozotros vamos	. . . . .	
Vozotros vash	. . . . .	
Eyos van	. . . . .	

Exercises:

Please translate into Ladino the dialogue of our unit.

Please complete the following sentences with the vocabulary of this unit:

En . . . . . aze muncha kalor.
Onde . . . . a ir?
Es mijor . . . . . vakansas en primavera.
En Eylat el ayre es . . . .
Este enverano . . . . . vakansas?
Vamos . . . . . una semana en Eylat.
Prefero salir en vakansas en . . . . . .

Please complete the following sentences by inserting the future tense of the verby in brackets:

Yo (e s t u d i a r) istoria

Dina (a v l a r) **kon el profesor.**
Lea (k o m e r) **oy en kaza.**
Mi amigo (e s k r i v i r) **un livro.**
Eyos (e m b e z a r) **a avlar.**
Dani i Lea (b e v e r) **kafe kon mi.**
Eyos (e s k r i v i r) **en inglez.**
Tu (k o m e r) **kon Rina?**

Please repeat the previous exercise, this time while using the auxiliary verb IR.

Please answer the following questions:

Dani va estudiar matematika?
Mozotros vamos a komer en kaza?
Yo no vo a salir en vakansas oganyo?
Tu no vas a eskrivir a Dani?
Vozotros no vash a avlar a Rina?
Eyos van a venir al sinema?

Please answer the following questions:

PleSe transläte into Ladino the following sentences:

When will you have vacation?

Where will you go this year?

Isn't it very cold?

In Jerusalem the air is very dry.

This summer it will be very hot.

In autumn the weather is cool.

I prefer Tel Aviv.

We'll be three days in Eilat.

This winter there will be snow.

Dani will take medicine.

Back

LISION 29 – LA SIVDAD

Lesson 29

The Town

- Pardon, esta es la kaye Yafo?
- Si. Kualo bushka?
- La posta.
- Es un poko mas atras, a la derecha.
- Grasias. I onde ay un buen restoran?
- El mijor serka de aki es el de "Eliko".
- Komo se puede ir?
- Si va enderecho, un poko mas adelantre veras una grande banka. El restoran esta djusto detras.
- Munchas grasias.
- Denada.

Dialogue:

Excuse me, is this Jaffa street?

Yes. What are you looking for?

The post.

It is a bit backwards, on the right side.

Thanks. And where is a good restaurant?

The best one near here is that of "eliko".

How can one go (there)?

If you go straight ahead, a little forwards you will see a big bank. The restaurant is exactly behing (it).

Thank you.

Don't mention it.

Audio

Vocabulary:

Kaye = street

Posta = post

Derecha = right

Restoran = restaurant

Adelantre = forwards

Denada = don't mention it

Vera (V.) = will see

Delantre = before (something)

Pardon = pardon me

Siedra = left

Atras = backwards

Grasias = thanks

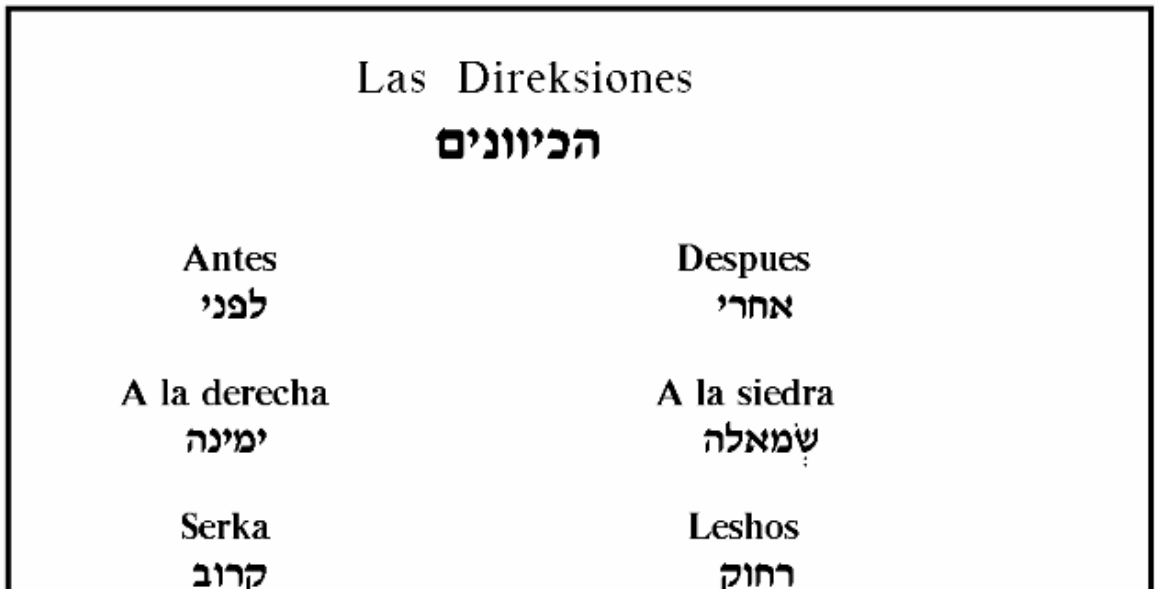
Enderecho = straight ahead

Detras = behind

Se puede = may

Enfrente = in front of

Las Direksiones = The Directions



Adelantre קדימה	Atras אחורה
Delantre לפני	Detras מאחור
Al lado ליד	Enfrente מול

Antes = bedore.

Despues = after

A la derecha = to the right

A la siedra = to the left

Serka = near by

Leshos = far away

Adelantre = forwards

Atras = backwards

Delantre = in front of

Atras = behind

Al lado = besides

Enfrente = in front of

The Verb IR = to go:

El Verbo IR

Prezente	Imperfekto	Pasado	Futuro
vo	iva	fui	ire
vas	ivas	fuites	iras
va	iva	fue	ira
vamos	ivamos	fuimos	iremos
vash	ivash	fuitesh	iresh
van	ivan	fueron	iran

Exercises:

Please translate this units dialogue into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentencs with the vocabulary of this unit:

Onde ay un buen . . . . . ?
. . . . . es la kaye Yafo?
El . . . . . restoran es el de Eliko.
La posta se topa mas . . . . . .
Si va . . . . . vera una grande banka.

La banka esta . . . . . del restoran.

Please complete the following sentences with the right direction:

La posta es mas (forwards, backwards, further on)

El mijor restoran esta (to the right, to the left, in front of)

La banka esta (near, next to) the post.

La kaza esta (behind, in front of) de la posta.

Please complete the following sentences with the verb IR in the tense in brackets:

David (p a s a d o) **a la eskola.**
Yo (I m p e r f e k t o) **onde mi tia.**
Eyos (p r e z e n t e) **al merkado.**
Vozotros (i m p e r f e k t o) **a Tel Aviv.**
David (f u t u r o) **a merkar fruta.**
Tu (p a s a d o) **a kaza.**

Please build sentences with the opposits of the following words:

Atras
Derecha
Serka
Delantre

Please translate into Ladino:

The post is near the bank on Jaffa street.

David's house is behind the restaurant.

You are far away from the bank.

The hospital is very near.

The clinic is to the right.

Further on there is a big house.

After the bank there is a small street.

The Ladino class is on the left.

I am in front of the post.

I go straight and ahead.

Back

LISION 30 – REPASO 6

Lesson 30

Repetition and Summary

Los Pronombres Refleksivos:

Los Pronombres Refleksivos

תוארי השם הרפלקסיביים

Me	Mos
Te	Vos
Se	Se(Sen)

Los Verbos Refleksivos:

Los Verbos Refleksivos

הפעלים הרפלקסיביים

Infinitivo:		**Akonsejarse**
Prezente:	**Me**	**akonsej-o**
	Te	**akonsej-as**
	Se	**akonsej-a**
	Mos	**akonsej-amos**
	Vos	**akonsej-ash**
	Se	**akonsej-an**

הטיית ה-Imperfecto וה-Pasado נעשית באותה צורה ע"י הוספת הכינוי

הרפלקסיבי לפני הפועל.
כאשר הפועל הרפלקסיבי בא בתוך רצף של שני פעלים והוא ב Infinitivo, אפשר
להעביר את הכינוי לסוף הפועל ולחבר אותו אליו: Keremos akonsejermos
הכינויים זהים בשני המצבים פרט לכינוי נסתר רבים שהופך ל sen:
Se keren akonsejer – Keren akonsejersen

The Imperfecto and Pasado conjugation is done similarly by adding the reflexive pronoun before the verb.

When the reflexive verb appears in a combination of two consecutive verbs, and is in Infinitivo, one can transfer the pronoun to the end of the verb and to add it to this verb:

Example : Keremos akonsejermos

The pronouns are the same in both cases, but we have SEN instead of SE:

Se keren akonsejer - Keren akonsejersEN

El Futuro:

El FUTURO

זמן עתיד

ser-e	esta-re	tendr-e	avlar-e	komer-e	bivi-re
ser-as	estar-as	tendr-as	avlar-as	komer-a	bivir-as
ser-a	estar-a	tendr-a	avlar-a	komer-a	bivir-a
ser-emos	estare-mos	tendr-emos	avlar-emos	komer-emos	bivir-emos
ser-esh	estare-sh	tendr-esh	avlar-esh	komer-esh	bivir-esh
ser-an	estar-an	tendr-an	avlar-an	komer-an	bivir-an

AVER: Avra

El Futuro kon el Verbo IR:

EL FUTURO KON EL VERBO IR
IR העתיד עם הפועל

IR (Prezente) + a + Infinitivo

Yo vo	a tomar	Yo vo/va tomar
Tu vas	. . . . .	
El va	. . . . .	El va tomar
Mozotros vamos	. . . . .	
Vozotros vash	. . . . .	
Eyos van	. . . . .	

El Verbo IR:

El Verbo IR

Prezente	Imperfekto	Pasado	Futuro

vo	iva	fui	ire
vas	ivas	fuites	iras
va	iva	fue	ira
vamos	ivamos	fuimos	iremos
vash	ivash	fuitesh	iresh
van	ivan	fueron	iran

Exercises:

Please complete the following sentences with the verb in psesent tense in Prezente refleksivo:

Please complete the following sentences while using the future tense of the verbs in brackets:

Yo (e m b e z a r) a avlar en djudeo-espanyol.

David (a k o n s e j a r) **kon su profesor.**
Rina (k a n s a r) **muncho.**
Eyos (a k o n s e j a r) **kon Dina.**
Mozotros no (k a n s a r) **muncho.**

Please repeat the previous exercise, this time while using the auxiliory verb IR In order to denote future tense:

Yo (e m b e z a r) **a avlar en djudeo-espanyol.**
David (a k o n s e j a r) **kon su profesor.**
Rina (k a n s a r) **muncho.**
Eyos (a k o n s e j a r) **kon Dina.**
Mozotros no (k a n s a r) **muncho.**

Please carefully read the following passage and answer the questions:

Sara: Mi tio tiene un grave problema. Su ijo no se embezo ufisio. Ya se kanso de bushkar lavoro ma asta agora no topo nada.
David: Ven mos akonsejaremos kon mi profesor. El tiene buenos konsejos. Vo

telefonar para ver si esta en kaza.
Sara: Oy fui al merkado i me kansi muncho. Avlaremos de esto amanyana.
David: Muy bien. Yo i Rina vamos a estar en kaza todo el dia.

About whom does Sarah talk to David?

What did he study?

What is his his problem?

What is David's suggestion?

What is Sarah's answer?

Why?

Where would David be tomorrow?

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

Dani did not learn well.

We don't give up (despair).

Did you tire up?

I'll talk to the teacher tomorrow.

Let's visit Dani's uncle in hospital.

Back

LISION 31 – LOS MAGAZENES

Lesson 31

The Shops

- Oy kero ir al sentro de la sivdad.
- Para kualo?
- Kero merkar unas kuantas kozas.
- En el sentro ay ermozos magazenes ma son kareros.
- Onde ay buenos presios?
- En el sentro komersial Alef.
- La kalidad es buena?
- Si, ma mete tino a los presios. Va a unos kuantos magazenes, kompara los presios i la kalidad i merka solo despues.
- Tus konsejos son muy buenos. Munchas grasias.

Dialogue:

Today I want to go to town centre.

What for?

I want to buy a couple of things.

In the centre there are beautiful shops, but they are expensive.

Where are there good prices?

In the commercial centre "Alef".

The quality is good?

Yes. But pay attention to the prices. Go to a couple of shops. Compare the prices and the quality and buy only later.

Your advices are very good. Thank you?

Audio

Vocabulary:

Karero = Expensive

Kalidad = quality

Presio = price

Meter (V.) = put

Tino = attention

Komparar (V.) = compare

Konsejo = advice

Sentro = centre

Sivdad = city

Merkar (V.) = buy

Komersial = commercial

Unas kuantas = a couple of

Koza = a thing, item

Magazen = shop

Additional vocabulary:

Merkader = merchant

Vendador = shop owner, seller

Kliente = client

Plase = square, market place

Butika = small shop

Merkansia = merchandise

El Imperativo

El Imperativo

הציווי

Avlar	Komer	Eskrivir	Ir	Tener
Avla	Kome	Eskrive	Va	Ten
Avla	Kome	Eskrivi	Anda	Tene
V. Refleksivo:		Akonseja-te Akonseja-vos	Eskrive-te Eskrivi-vos	

Avri mi galanika . . .
Avre tu puerta serrada . . .
Durme durme ermoza donzey a . . .
Durme durme ijiko mio . . .

Audio

Exercises:

Please translate into Ladino our unit's dialogue.

Please complete the following sentences according to our dialogue:

Please write down the imperative of the following verbs:

Please complete the following sentences with the imperative, 2nd person singular of the verbs in brackets:

Please complete the following sentences by imserting the imperative, 2nd person

Plural of the verbs:

Please build sentences containing the following words:

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

Buy these books.

Speak with your teacher.

Eat a little!

Visit David tomorrow.

Talk to his father.

Back

LISION 32 – EL MERKADO

Lesson 32

The Market Place

- Konoses el merkado de Mahane Yeuda?
- No. No estuvi ayi ainda.
- Ven, iremos agora. Devo merkar fruta para Dina.
- Kualo le keres merkar?
- Peras, uva i zirguelas.
- Ke abondansia de frutas i vedruras ke ay aki! Mira ke ermozura de tomates, pipinos, pimintones!
- Merka tu tambien unos kuantos kilos de fruta para ti. Los presios aki son mas baratos.

Dialogue:

Do you know the Machneh- Yehuda market?

No. I haven't seen it yet.

Come. Let's go now. I must buy fruits for Dina.

What do you want to buy for her?

Pears, grapes and plums.

What a multitude of fruits and vegetables are here! Look what beautiful tomatoes! Cucumbers, pepers!

Buy a couple of kilos of fruits for yourself. The prices here are very low.

Audio

Vocabulary:

Zirgula = plum

Abondansia = a multitude, abundance

Verduras = vegetables

Tomat = tomato

Pipino = cucumber

Piminton = pepper

Merka (V.) = buy

Presio = price

Konoses (V.) = you know

Merkado = market place

Ven (V. Venir) = come

Fruta = fruit

Pera = peach

Uva = grapes

Ermozura = beauty

Barato = cheap

Additional vocabulary:

Berendjena = eggplant

Kalavasa = squash

Sevoya = onion

Mansana = apple

Portukal = orange

Igo = fig

PRONOMBRES I PREPOZISIONES

Pronouns and Prepositions:

LOS PRONOMBRES KOMPLEMENTOS DIREKTOS

הכינוי המושא הישיר

Me=אותי	Te=אותך	Lo=אותו	La=אותה
Mos=אותנו	Vos=אתכם	Los=אותם	Las=אותן
Me=לי	Te=לך	Le=לו, לה	
Mos=לנו	Vos=לכם	Les=להם, להן	

Los pronombres komplementos direktos (the pronoun is the direct object in the sentence)

The prepositions:

LOS PREPOZISIONES – מילות היחס

a–, para–	→	mi	mozotros/as
de–, kon–	→	ti	vozotros/as
sin–.....	→	el/eya	eyos/as

The location of the direct object in the sentence:

1. In most cases it precedes the verb:

El me dio un kilo de fruta.
Kualo le merkates?

2. When two verbs follow each other, and one verb is in the infinitive, the direct object may come before the verbs or after them. When the pronoun follows the verb it is added to it:

Lo iremos a ver
Iremos a verlo

Exercises:

Please translate the dialogue of our unit into Ladino:

Please rewrite the following sentence, with the direct object pronoun:

Dani merko fruta para Lea. Dani . . . . . .

. . . . . mozotros.	. . . . .
. . . . . ti.	. . . . .
Iremos a ver a Dani.	Iremos . . . . .
Iremos a ver mis primos.	. . . . .
Iremos a ver a ti.	. . . . .

Please complete the following sentences with the word in brackets:

No keremos ir (without you, without him, without you pl.)

Estare (at their place, at your place, at her place)

Este livro es (for you, for you pl. , for them)

Vo a estudiar (with you, with him, with you pl.)

Please complete the following sentences with the direct object pronoun in brackets):

Sara, Dani kere vijitar (a t i).
Kero merkar (p a r a t i) **un kilo deuva.**
Tu deves avlar (k o n e l).
Keremos embiar (a v o z o t r o s) **un paketo.**
Eyos no pueden eskrivir (a m i)?
David va eskrivir (a e l) **una letra.**
Mozotros fuimos a vijitar (a e y o s).
Tu no keres vijitar (a m o z o t r o s)?
Eyos keren avlar (a v o z o t r o s).
Vozotros devesh eskrivir (a e l).

Please translate into Ladino:

My brother bought me a new book.

Sarah wrote them.

We will go to see you.

David will visit her.

I didn't talk with him today.

We will buy you a lot of fruits.

I will go to talk with them.

We didn't write him.

We go to visit her.

Sarah went to buy you fruits.

Back

Lesson 33

The Body

- **Ken es este ombre ke paso agora? No es Haim?**
- **No. Haim es un poko mas alto.**
- **De espalda le asemeja muncho.**
- **Si, ma la kara, la boka i los ojos son diferentes.**
- **Ma aun kon esto, se paresen muncho.**
- **Tienes razon. I munchas vezes son tomados uno por otro.**

Dialogue:

Who is the man who came across us right now. isn't it Haim?

No. Haim is a little bit taller.

But from behind (from the back) he looks much like him.

Yes, but the face, the mouth and the eyes are different.

But, despite of that, they look much alike.

You are right. And many times people swap them up.

Audio

Oygan tus orejas lo ke dize tu boka
תשמעה אזנים שלך את שפיך אומר

Proverb: does your ears listent to what your mouth is saying.

Vocabulary:

Ojo = eye

Differente = different

Boka = mouth

Se paresen (V.) = look alike

Oigan (V. OIR) = they listen

Oreja = ear

Mizmo = the same

Kara = face

Kuerpo = body

Ombre = man

Paso (V. Pasar) = come across

Alto = tall

Espalda = back

Asemeja (V.) = looks like somebody

Tomado = customer

Tienes razon = you're right

Additional new words:

Nariz = nose

Diente = tooth

Kavesa = head

Aleunga (aluenga) = tongue

The Comparative

LOS KOMPARATIVOS

Comparing qualities:

Mizmo = same as, Tan .... Como = like, like, Menos ....de = less.... than,

Mas ....de = less than.

El es mas alto de Haim.
Haim es menos alto de el.
Haim no es tan alto komo el.
Los kaveyos son de la mizma kolor.

Comparing quantities:

Menos .... ke = less.... than

Tanto ..... komo = So much .... as

Mas .... ke/de = more .... than

En esta klasa ay mas elevas ke en las otras.
En Yerushalayim no ay tantos sinemas komo en Tel Aviv.
Aki ay menos aksidentes ke en Amerika.

Proverb: One friend is better than lots of money in the safe.

Mas vale un amigo en la plasa ke dinero en la kasha

Exercises:

Please translate our unit's dialogue into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences according to our dialogue:

Ken es este. . . . . ?
De. . . . . le asemeja.
Los . . . . . son diferentes.
. . . . . uno por otro.
Oygan tus . . . . . .

Please complete the following sentences with the suitable comparative:

Este ombre es . . . alto . . . Haim?
Tu komes . . . . . Haim.
Los brasos de Haim son . . . largos . . . los de este ombre.
Agora fumas . . . . . antes.
Sara no avla . . . . . antes.

Please build comparative sentences with the following words:

Sara / Dina / mas / ermoza
Dani / Moshe / menos / fuerte
Beer Sheva / Yerushalayim / no es . . . / grande
Rut / Rahel / no es . . . / ermoza
Lea / Rivka / mas / avla
Rami / Erez / no . . . kome

Yerushalayim / Tel Aviv / tantos / otos
Israel / Evropa / sol / mas
Israel / Evropa / mas / luvia

Please build sentences out of both rows:

1 . Dani es mas alto	7 . komo Avraam
2 . Yo komo mas	8 . de la mizma kolor
3 . Rut no es tan ermoza	9 . ke Reuven
4 . Tus kaveyos son	10 . de Moshe
5 . Tu no fumas tanto	11 . el anyo pasado
6 . Esta kaza fue merkada	12 . komo Rahel

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

Haim is taller than Moshe.

Dina is bigger than Lea.

I'm weaker (less strong) than my cousin.

His hair have the similar colour.

He eats more than Dani.

We dom't have so many students as you.

This book was bought in Tel Aviv.

Our house was sold.

Back

LISION 34 – EL KUERPO (II)

Lesson 34

The Body II

- Kada organo del kuerpo, mizmo el mas chiko, tiene una funksion.
- Ke manera de funksion? Puedes dar un enshemplo?
- Si. Kon los ojos, kualo azes?
- Veo lo ke ay a mi deredor.
- I las orejas, para kualo son?
- Kon las orejas oimos.
- I kon la nariz golemos.

Dialogue

Each member in the body, even the smallest, has a function.

What kind of function? Can you give an example?

Yes, with the eyes, what do you do?

I see what is around me.

And the ears, what are they (made) for?

With the ears we hear.

And with the nose we smell.

Eskrito esta en la palma lo ke tiene ke yevar la alma

Proverb: It is written on the palm of the hand what the soul has to go through.

Audio

Vocabulary:

Deredor = around

Oreja = ear

Nariz = nose

Oimos (V. Oir) = we hear

Golemos (V.) = we smell

Azer (V.) = make

Kada = each

Organo = organ

Funksion = function

Manera = manner

Dar (V.) = to give

Ensemplo = example

Veo (V.) = I see

Additional vocabulary:

Mano = hand

Palma = palm (hand)

Pie = leg

Braso = arm

Dedo = finger

Unya = finger nail

LOS SUPERLATIVOS

The Superlative

The superlative is formed by adding an article (el, la, los, las) before the comparatives **MAS, MENOS** or before the subject of comparison:

El mas chiko = the smalles

La mas ermoza = the most beautiful

Los/las mas grandes = the largest

Lo mas ormozo = the most handsome

El elevo menos intelijente = the least intelligent pupil

La klasa mas grande = the largest classe.

El mas bueno = el mejor = the best

El mas negro = el peor = the worst

Exercises:

Please translate into Ladino the dialogue of our unit.

Please complete the following sentences with our units vocabulary:

Kon los . . . . . veo.
Kon las orejas . . . . . .
Kada . . . . . del kuerpo tiene su funksion.
Kon la . . . . . golemos.
Kon los ojos . . . azes?
Las orejas . . . kualo son?

Please turn the following sentences into superlative sentences:

Dina tiene ojos ermozos.
Los brasos de David son grandes.
Estos livros son buenos.
La kaza de Rina es chika.

Please build superlative sentences with the following words:

ojo / grande
klasa / negra
livro / chiko
dedos / largos
elevo / bovo
vizina / buena
ombre/ fuerte
Rina / ermoza
David / haragan
Mi tio / rezio
Tu vizina / vieja

Please translate into Ladino:

This is the largest class.

The best student is Lea.

This is the less good neighbour.

I see better.

Dani is the worst pupil.

Ruven is the strongest.

This is the smallest room.

Today you sing better.

Back

LISION 35 – REPASO 7

Lesson 35

Repetition and Summary

The Imperative

El Imperativo – הציווי

Avlar	Komer	Eskrivir	Ir	Tener
Avla	Kome	Eskrive	Va	Ten
Avla	Kome	Eskrivi	Anda	Ten
V. Refleksivo:		Akonseja–te	Eskrive–te	
		Akonseja–vos	Eskrivi–vos	

Pronouns and Prepositions

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LOS PRONOMBRES KOMPLEMENTOS DIREKTOS

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Mos=אותנו	Vos=אתכם	Los=אותם	Las=אותן
Me=לי	Te=לך	Le=לו, לה	
Mos=לנו	Vos=לכם	Les=להם, להן	

The direct object pronoun:

Me = me, Te = you, Lo = him, La = her

Mos = us, Vos = you, Los = them, Las = Them (f.)

Me = mine, Te = your, Le = his, hers.

Mos = our, Vos =your, les = their (m. + f.)

LOS PREPOZISIONES – מילות היחס

a–, para–	→	mi	mozotros/as
de–, kon–	→	ti	vozotros/as
sin–.....	→	el/eya	eyos/as

The location of the direct object in the sentence:

1. In most cases it precedes the verb:

El me dio un kilo de fruta
Kualo le merkates?

2. When two verbs follow each other, and one verb is in the infinitive, the direct object may come before the verbs or after them. When the pronoun follows the verb it is added to it:

Lo iremos a ver
Iremos a verlo

The Comparative

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Comparing quantities:

Menos .... ke = less.... than

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Mas .... ke/de = more .... than

En esta klasa ay mas elevas ke en las otras.
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Lo mas ormozo = the most handsome

El elevo menos intelijente = the least intelligent pupil

La klasa mas grande = the largest classe.

El mas bueno = el mejor = the best

El mas negro = el peor = the worst

Exercises:

Please re-write the following sentences with the direct subject pronoun:

Dani merko fruto para Rina.	Dani . . . . .
Kero merkar uva para mi.	Kero . . . . .
Devo avlar a el.	Devo . . . . .

Please complete the followng sentences by using the imperative, second person singular of the verbs in brackets:

(V i j i t a r) a tu tio.
(E s k r i v i r) una letra a Dani.
(I r) onde la vizina.

Please answer the following questions:

Me merkates uva?
Keres vijitar a David?
Kualo keres merkarte?

Please complete the comparative and superlative sentences:

Dani es . . . godro . . Haim.
Sara no es . . . laborioza . . . Haim.
Rina no kome . . . komo antes.
Agora avlas . . . . ke antes?
Rina tiene . . . kaveyos . . . ermozos.
David es . . elevo . . . haragan de la klasa.

Please build comparative sentences while using the following words:

Ermana, ermoza / David, bueno / Tu, negro / Sara, haragana

Please read the following paragraph carefully and answer the questions:

Sara: David, va a la kaza de Rina i demandale si kere komer kon mozotros. Kero avlarle porke tengo un grave problema. Mi primo es el mas haragan de su klasa i no se esta embezando bien. Rina es mi mijor amiga. Eya me va akonsejar si devemos embiarlo a un kurso de la tadre para ke embeze mijor.

What must David do?

What is the relationship between Rina and Sarah?

What problem does Sarah's cousin have?

What does Sara expect?

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

Please speak with David's teacher.

Buy me a lot of fruits.

These pears are more beautiful.

These are the most beautiful grapes.

My cousin is the laziest pupil.

Durme durme

Durme durme kerido ijiko
Durme sin ansia i dolor
Serra tus luzios ojikos
Durme durme kon savor.

De la kuna saliras
A la skola tu entraras
I ayi me kerido ijiko

A melaar t'ambezaras.

De la skola saliras
Al empiego entraras
Durme durme kerido ijiko
Durme durme kon savor.

Audio

Back

LISION 36 – LAS KOMIDAS

Lesson 36

The Meals

- Kualo keres komer para el dezayuno?
- Si ay guevos me agradaria una buena omeleta.
- Regreto ma no ay guevos.
- Entonses trae un poko de kezo i azitunas.
- Keres marmelada?
- No, es muy dulse para mi. I tu, kualo vas a komer?
- No tengo muncho ambre. Vo bever un vazo de leche .

Dialogue:

What do you want to eat for breakfast?

If there are eggs, I would appreciate a good omlette.

I am sorry, but there are no eggs.

Then, bring a little bit of cheese and olives.

Would you like marmelade?

No. It is too sweet for me. And you, what will you eat?

I'm not hungry. I will drink a cup of milk.

Audio

Vocabulary:

Guevo = egg

Regreto (V.) = I'm sorry.

Kezo = cheese

Keres (V. Kerer) = do you want

Vazo = cup

Leche = milk

Dezayuno = breakfaste

Omeleta = omlette

Trae (V. Traer) = bring

Azituna = olive

Marmelada = marmelade

Dulse = sweet

Ambre = hungry

Additional vocabulary:

Los savores = the tastes

Shevdo = tasteless

Salado = salty

Pikante = hot

Savrozo = tasty

Amargo = bitter

Las komidas = The Meals

Almuerzo = lunch

Sena = supper

EL KONDISIONAL

The Conditional:

Prezente :

Avlar	Komer	Eskrivir	Ir	Tener	Ser
Avlar-ia	Komer-ia	Eskrivir-ia	Ir-ia	Tendr-ia	Ser-ia

-ias
-ia
-iamos
-iash
-ian

Expresses an action which could be possible in case a certain condition would be fulfilled.

Exercises:

Please translate the dialogue of our unit into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences according to the dialogue:

Kualo keres komer para el . . . . . .
. . . . . un poko de kezo.
No tengo muncho . . . . . .
Es muy . . . . . para mi.
Vo bever un . . . . de leche.
. . . . . ma no ay guevos.

Please complete the following sentences with the conditional of the verb in present tense:

Me (a g r a d a r) komer kezo.
Mozotros (k o m e r) endjuntos.
Si tenia tiempo yo (e s k r i v i r) a mi padre .
Si estava sano yo (i r) a vijitarte.
Si ay leche mozotros (b e v e r) unos kuantos vazos.
Si estavas en kaza te (a v l a r) de mis amigos.

Si no estava hazino mozotros (i r) a komer kon ti.
Si estavash bien vozotros (i r) a bever un kafe.
Si bivias en Haifa mozotros (k o m e r) kon ti kada dia.
Si ivas al kurso kada dia (a v l a r) el djudeo-espanyol muy bien.

Please build sentences with the conditional of the following verbs:

Vijitar
Bever
Estar
Avlar
Agradar
Bever
Ir
Komer
Eskrivir
Tener

Please translate into Ladino:

Please bring us olives.

What would you like to eat for supper?

It was very sweet.

The food is salty.

If I had a cup I would drink milk.

If we had many eggs, we would eat a big omlette.

Back

LISION 37 – LAS KOMIDAS (II)

- Onde fuites oy demanyana? Telefoni i no estavas en kaza.
- Kuando telefonates ya me avia ido a merkar pishkado.
- Kualo vas a azer?
- Vo gizar pishkado frito kon agristada para la sena.
- I kualo vamos a almorzar?
- Tenemos fritada de kalavasa, albondigas kon salsa i arroz.
- Ay bastante pan?
- Si, ma merka un bokal de vino i uno de agua mineral.

Dialogue:

Where did you go this morning? I called and you were not at home.

When you called I already went to buy fish.

What will you do (with it)?

I will cook fried fish with Agristada for supper.

What shall we eat for lunch?

We have pumpkin pie,meat balls in tomato sauce and rice.

Is there enough bread?

Yes, but buy a bottle of wine and one (bottle) of mineral water.

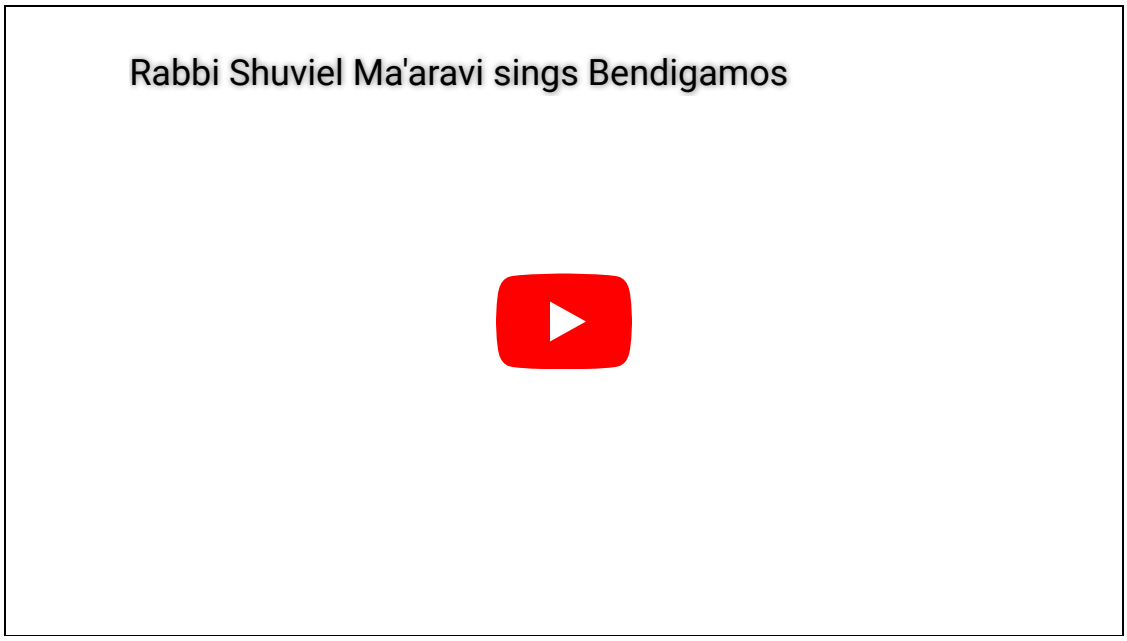
Audio

Ya komimos i ya bevimos i al Dio bindishimos,
ke mos dio i mos dara pan para komer, agua para bever,
panyos para vistir i anyos para bivir i azer maasim tovim. Amen!

We already ate and (already) drunk and blessed God,

for giving us bread to eat, water to drink,

a garment to wear and years of life for good deeds. Amen!



Vocabulary:

Telefoni (V. Telefonar) – I phoned

Gizar (V.) - to cook

Frito – fried

Agristada – a special sauce

Sena – Supper

Almorzar (V.) - eat dinner

Fritada – Pie

Kalavasa – Pumpkin

Pishkado – Fish

Albondiga – Meat ball

Salsa – Tomato sauce

Aroz – rice

Pan – Bread

Bokal – Bottle

Vino – Wine

Agua mineral – Mineral water

El Plus-Ke-Perfekto is a tense signifying an action taking place before another action, both in the past.

EL PLUS-KE-PERFEKTO

זמן דקדוקי המבטא פעולה שנעשתה לפני פעולה אחרת, גם היא בעבר.

Imperfekto del verbo Aver + Partisipio Pasado

avia	ido,	avlado,	komido
avias	ido,	avlado,	komido
avia	ido,	avlado,	komido
aviamos	ido,	avlado,	komido
aviash	ido,	avlado,	komido
avian	ido,	avlado,	komido

Past Paarticiple: A verb form used in order to form past and passive tenses.

EL PARTISIPIO PASADO
מקביל לבנין פעול בעברית.

Verbos en –AR : Radikal + ado

Telefonar: telefon + ado = telefonado

Verbos en –ER, – IR: Radikal + ido

Komer: kom + ido = komido

Bivir: biv + ido = bivido

The Passive Voice:

LA FORMA PASIVA
הסביל

Verbo SER + Partisipio Pasado

Esta kaza fue merkada al anyo pasado.	הבית הזה נקנה בשנה שעברה.
Toda la merkansia sera vendida asta amanyana.	כל הסחורה תימכר עד מחר.
Eskrividos en livros de vida!	כתובים בספרי החיים!

This house was bought last year.

All the merchandise will be sold till tomorrow.

Written in the books of life!

Exercises:

Please translate into Ladino the dialogue of this unit.

Please complete the following sentences according to the dialogue:

Kuando me telefonates ya me . . . . . .
Kualo vas a . . . . . ?
Merka un . . . . . de vino.

Tenemos . . . . . de kalavasa.
Ay bastante . . . ?
Onde . . . . . oy demanyana?

Please complete the following sentences with the Plus-Ke-Perfekto fotm of the verb in brackets:

Mozotros (a v l a r) kon David.
Vozotros (v i j i t a r) a Dani.
Dani i Rina (k o m e r) endjuntos.
Eyos (a s p e r a r) a Dina.
Mozotros (m e r k a r) muncha fruta.
Yo (t e l e f o n a r) a mi madre .
Tu (g i z a r) el pishkado.
Dani (a v l a r) kon el profesor.

Please build sentences with the following words:

Sena
Merkar
Gizar
Frito
Albondigas
Almuerzo
Pan
Bokal
Fritada

Agristada

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

When you came to me, I already cooked the meat balls.

What do we have for supper?

There isn't enough bread.

When will you cook the fish?

Buy tow bottles of wine.

The dinner was very good.

Where have you been this morning?

When Dani called, I already have eaten.

I love eating pumpkin pie.

For supper there is fried fish and rice.

Back

LISION 38 - LA VISTIMIENTA

- Saves onde ay un buen magazen de vistimienta?
- Kualo keres merkar?
- Rina kere ke me merke una djaketa.
- Aki ay un muy buen magazen. Ven entraremos.
- Esta djaketa griza parese buena. Kuanto kosta?
- No se, ma no kreo ke sea karo. Agora ay vendida de fin de sezon.
- Entonses, seria bueno ke merkemos unas kuantas kamizas tambien.

Translation:

Do you know where there is a good clothing store?

Waht do you want to buy?

Rina wants that I buy myself a jacket.

Here there is a very good shop. Lets enter (the store).

This grey jacket looks good. How much does it cost?

I don't know, but I don't think it is expensive. Now is the sale (of the season's end).

If this is so, than it will be good we also buy a couple of shirts.

Vocabulary:

Saves (V.) - You know

Vistimienta – Clothes

Djaketa – Jacket

Magazen – Shop

Ven (V. Venir) – come

Pareser (V.) - look like

Karo – expensive

Se (V. Saver) – I know

Fin – End

Unas kuantas – How many

Kamiza – Shirt

Grizo – Grey

Kosta (V.) - Cost

Vendida – Sale

Additional vocabulary:

Las Kolores – The Colors

Eskuro – dark

Kolor de pertukal – Ornage

Preto – Black

Morado, Violet – Violet

Kafe – Brown

Kolorado – Red

Blank – White

Blu – Blue

Violet - Violet

Verde – Green

Amariyo – Yellow

Klaro – light (color)

Audio

EL SUBJUNKTIVO

We use this tense:

1. Following verbs expressing feelings of happiness, sadness, hope, doubt etc. :

Espero ke vengas – I wish you would come.

Me aze pena ke no tengas buenos amigos – I'm sorry I dont have good friends.

2. Following verbs expressing commands, orders, wishes etc. :

El profesor demando ke eskriva – The teacher asked me to write.

Mi padre kere ke vijite – My father want me to visit.

3. Following verbs like **Kale ke**... and **Es importante ke.**...

Es importante ke koma – It is important he eats.

Kale ke eskrivas – You should write.

Avlar	Komer	Eskrivir	Ir	Tener	Ser	Estar
Ke avl–e	Ke kom–a	Ke eskriv–a	Ke vayg–a	Ke teng–a	Ke se–a	Ke est–e
–es	–as	–as	–as	–as	–as	–es
–e	–a	–a	–a	–a	–a	–e
–emos	–amos	–amos	–amos	–amos	–amos	–emos
–esh	–ash	–ash	–ash	–ash	–ash	–esh
–en	–an	–an	–an	–an	–an	–en

Exercises:

Please translate the dialogue of this unit into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences according to our dialogue:

Rina kere . . . . . .
Esta . . . . . me parese buena.
. . . . . onde ay un buen magazen de vistimienta?
Agora ay . . . . . .
. . . . . unas kuantas kamizas.

Please complete the following sentences with the subjunctive of the verbs in brackets:

Seria bueno ke yo (m e r k a r) una kamiza.
Seria mijor ke tu (e s k r i v i r) una letra a tu tio.
Espero ke mozotros (t e n e r) tiempo para komer.
Dezeo ke vozotros (e s t a r) bien.
Dudo ke el (e s k r i v i r) lo ke demandates.
Sara telefono ke tu (k o m e r) en kaza.
Kale ke vozotros (k o m e r) mas poko.
Kualo keres ke Dani (m e r k a r) en el sentro?
Te eskrivi ke tu (a v l a r) kon el profesor.
Keremos ke tu (k o m e r) en muestra kaza.
Keres ke yo (m e r k a r) esta kamiza blanka?
Keresh ke mozotros (m e r k a r) una kamiza blu?
Kale ke Dani (e s k r i v i r) a su madre

Please build sentences with the following nouns and the subjunctive of the verbs

Djaketa, Merkar
Embezar, Lision
Kostar, Karo
Eskrivir, Letra
Komer, Peshkado

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

Mother wants me to buy her a jacket.

Do you know where is a big store?

This shirt seems to me to be good.

Tomorrow will be the sale (of the season's end).

How much does this red jacket cost?

Is there here a nice store?

My aunt wishes me to buy her a grey blouse.

What do you want me to buy for you?

It would be good, if you bought three shirts.

Let us enter this small shop.

Back

LISION 39 – LAS PROFESIONES

- Vites al primo de David?
- No. No lo konosko.
- Esta estudiando derecho djuntos kon mi ermano.
- Tu ermano no keria ser mediko?
- Si ma el troko de idea.
- No ay nada. La profesion de avokato tambien es muy buena.
- Si, ma yo tenia otros proyektos. Keria ke sea injeniero de komputadoras.
- Es verdad ke esta es la profesion del avenir.

Dialogue:

Have you seen Davids cousin?

No. I don't know him.

He studies law together with my brother.

Yyour brother didn't want to be a physician?

Yes. But he changed his mind.

Never mind. Even the profession of a lawyer is (a) good (one).

Yes but I had other plans. I would have liked him to be a computer engineer.

It is true that this is the profession of the future.

Vocabulary:

Vites (V. Ver) – you saw

Konosko (V. Konoser) – I know (somebody)

Derecho – Law

Troko (V. Trokar) – changed

Profesion – Profession

Proyekto – plan

Komputadora – Computer

Dejuntos – together

Primo – Cousin

Esta estudiando (V.) - he studies

Mediko – Physician

Idea – Idea

Avokado – Lawyer

Injeniero – Engineer

Avenir – Future

Nada – Nothing

Additional Vocabulary:

Indjenieria – Engineering

Literatura – Literature

Umanidades – Humanities

Estudiante – Student

Fakultad – Faculty

Medesina – Medicine

Audio

LOS VERBOS IRREGOLARES

(Irregular Verbs)

The irregular verbs may be divided into several groups according to the location of the irregularity in the conjugation:

Verbs in which a vowel changes during the conjugation:

Sentir– *Prezente:* **Siento, Sientes..** *Imperativo:* **Siente**
Subjonktivo : **Ke sientas**

Verbs in which one consonant or more are added between the root and the ending of the conjugation:

Tener– *Prezente:* **Tengo, ..** *Futuro:* **Tendre**

Verbs with the combination of the above:

Dezir– *Prezente:* **Digo, ..** *Subjonktivo:* **Ke diga**

Verbs in which the entire conjugation does not bear any simmilarity to the root:

Ir– *Prezente:* **Vo, vas..** *Pasado:* **Fui..** *Subjonktivo:* **Kevayga**

In these verbs as well as in the rest of the irregular verbs the irrugularity may be expressed in one of the tenses or even in the conjugation of only one person in the different tenses. For example: **Venir** and **Konoser**:

Konoser

Prezente indikativo		*Prezente subjunktivo*	
Konos	–ko	Ke konos	–ka
	–es		–kas
	–e		–ka
	–emos		–kamos
	–esh		–kash
	–en		–kan

Venir

Prez/Indikativo	*Pasado*	*Futuro*	*Prez/Kond.*	*Prez/Subj*	*Imperativo*
Ven–go	Vin–i	Ven –dr	Ven–dria	Ke ven–ga	
Vien–es	–ites	–dras	–drias	–gas	Ven
Vien–e	–o	–dra	–dria	–ga	
Ven–imos	–imos	–dremos	–driamos	–gamos	
Ven–ish	–ites	–dresh	–driash	–gash	Veni
Vien–en	–ieron	–dran	–drian	–gan	

Exercises:

Please translate this units dialogue into Ladino.

Please complete the following sentences according to the dialogue:

El . . . . . de idea.
Tu ermano no keria ser . . . . . ?
La. . . . . de avokato tambien es buena.
Yo keria ke sea . . . . . de komputadoras.
Esta es la profesion del . . . . . .
Todas las . . . . . son buenas

Please complete the following sentences while filling in the **Prezente Indikativo** of the verbs in brackets:

Yo no (k o n o s e r) esta persona.
Yo (v e n i r) a avlar kon ti.
Yo no (p a r e s e r) a esta persona.
Yo (t e n e r) munchas lisiones.
Dani (v e n i r) a komer kon mozotros.
Eyos (t e n e r) ke avlar muncho.
Yo no (t e n e r) muncho tiempo.
Vozotros (t e n e r) munchos amigos.
Tu no (v e n i r) a estudiar kon mozotros?

Please repeat the above exercise, but in **Prezente Subjunktivo**:

Please answer the following questions:

No konoses a mi primo?
Vienes a komer kon Dani?

Tienes un buen vizino?
Tu pareses a David?
Keres ke yo venga onde ti?

Back

LISION 40 – REPASO 8

EL KONDISIONAL

Expresses an action which might have been possible if a certain condition would have been fulfilled:

Prezente :

Avlar	Komer	Eskrivir	Ir	Tener	Ser
Avlar–ia	Komer–ia	Eskrivir–ia	Ir–ia	Tendr–ia	Ser–ia

–ias
–ia
–iamos
–iash
–ian

EL PLUS–KE–PERFEKTO

Expresses an action taking place before another action, both in the past:

Imperfekto del verbo Aver + Partisipio Pasado

avia	ido,	avlado,	komido
avias	ido,	avlado,	komido
avia	ido,	avlado,	komido
aviamos	ido,	avlado,	komido
aviash	ido,	avlado,	komido
avian	ido,	avlado,	komido

EL PARTISIPIO PASADO

The **past participle** is often used when we want to express a passive action.

Verbos en −AR:	**Radikal + ado**			
Telefonar:	**telefon**	**+ ado**	**=**	**telefonado**
Verbos en −ER, −IR:	**Radikal + ido**			
Komer:	**kom**	**+ ido**	**=**	**komido**
Tuyir:	**tuy**	**+ ido**	**=**	**tuyido**

EL SUBJUNKTIVO

We use this tense:

Following verbs expressing feelings of happiness, sadness, hope, doubt etc. :

Espero ke vengas – I wish you would come.

Me aze pena ke no tengas buenos amigos – I'm sorry I dont have good friends.

Following verbs expressing commands, orders, wishes etc. :

El profesor demando ke eskriva – The teacher asked me to write.

Mi padre kere ke vijite – My father want me to visit.

Following verbs like Kale **ke**... and **Es importante ke**....

Es importante ke koma – It is important he eats.

Kale ke eskrivas – You should write.

Avlar	Komer	Eskrivir	Ir	Tener	Ser	Estar
Ke avl-e	Ke kom-a	Ke eskriv-a	Ke Vayg-a	Ke teng-a	Ke se-a	Ke est-e
-es	-as	-as	-as	-as	-as	-es
-e	-a	-a	-a	-a	-a	-e
-emos	-amos	-amos	-amos	-amos	-amos	-emos
-esh	-ash	-ash	-ash	-ash	-ash	-esh
-en	-an	-an	-an	-an	-an	-en

Exercises:

Please complete the following sentences by filling in the verb in brackets in the tense written next to each sentence:

Kondisional	–	Si teniamos tiempo (v e n i r) a vijitarte.
		Si no estava hazino (i r) a komer kon ti.
		Si avia guevos mos (a g r a d a r) una omeleta.
Plus-ke-perfekto	–	Kuando telefonates (m e r k a r) el pishkado.
		Kuando venites ya (k o m e r).
		Kuando telefono ya (e s k r i v i r).
Subjunktivo	–	Rina kere ke yo (m e r k a r) un pantalon.
		Devo eskrivir a Rina ke (e m b i a r) los livros.
		Tu madre telefono ke (k o m e r) en su kaza.
Prezente	–	Oy yo (v e n i r) tadre.
		Esta semana no (t e n e r) tiempo.
		David i Rina (v e n i r) kon mi.
		Yo no (k o n o s e r) a tu primo.
		Eyos me (k o n o s e r) bien.
		Vozotros (t e n e r) munchos amigos.

Please read the following test and answer to the following questions:

Kerida Dina,

Kuando vinites ayer no avia gizado nada. Si kerias ke komamos endjuntos devias telefonarme. Me aria plazer si a la otra vez ke vienes a Yerushalayim me eskrives de antes. Esto lavorando muncho i no tengo tiempo para gizar ma ya konosko un muy buen restoran serka de kaza i podemos almorzar o senar endjuntos.

Sara

When did Sara visit Dina?

Was Sara willing to host her? Why?

What does Sara request of Dina?

Does she intend to cook for her?

What does she intend to do?

Please translate the following sentences into Ladino:

When you visited us we already have spoken with the aunt.

I would have eated a good omlette if my throat weren't hurting.

Do you want us to visit you?

Do you want that David would have luck in life?

I would like you to know my friend Moshe.

If I had time, I would have visited your parents in Haifa.

I wish that you wouldn't eat much.

Rina told me to come tomorrow for supper.

Father wrote we should come.

When we arrived, you have already spoken with the teacher.

El Dio alto

El Dio alto kon su grasia
Mos mande muncha ganansia
No veamos mal ni ansia
A nos i a todo Israel.

Bendicho el Abastado
Ke mos dio dia onrado
Kada shabat mijorado
A nos i a todo Israel.

Rogo al Dio de kontino
Ke este en muestro tino
A ke no este hazino
A nos i a todo Israel

Tu ke sos padre rahman
Mandamos al Pastor neeman
Ke mos sea un buen siman
A nos i a todo Israel.

Vini todos mos adjuntemos
A su nombre bindiziremos
I de el demandaremos
La bendision de Israel.

Mihael Sar Israel
Eliau i Gavriel
Ke vengan kon el Goel
A salvar a Israel.

Audio